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TAFT CONSERVATION MESSAGE DELIVERED TO CONGRESS TODAY

Indorses Ballinger Policies and Urges Thirty-Million-Dollar Reclamation Bond Issue.

WOULD SELL TIMBER

Recommends That the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River Channels Project Be Begun at Once.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS

The leasing for terms of 60 years of public land power sites, at reasonable rent and with equitable provision for renewal to prevent the absorption of these lands by a power monopoly.

A \$30,000,000 bond issue to complete the reclamation projects now under construction in the West.

Validation of withdrawals made by the secretary of the interior under "supervisory power."

The removal of timber from forest lands not in the national forests and the disposition of these lands as agricultural or mineral tracts.

A moderate appropriation for experimental reforestation at the heads of certain navigable streams.

An appropriation in the rivers and harbors bill for the improvement of the upper Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE

These recommendations are incorporated in bills the secretary of the interior has prepared, and these are at the disposition of Congress.

WASHINGTON—Urging that Congress proceed immediately to dispose of the Taft-Ballinger conservation program, without awaiting the outcome of the congressional investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute, President Taft today transmitted his special message to Congress on the conservation of natural resources.

The President recommends laws providing for the conservation of the public lands; the safeguarding of power sites along rivers in the public domain, the validating of the withdrawals from entry made by the secretary of the interior under the disputed "supervisory power"; a detailed classification of public lands according to their use; the disposition of the agricultural and mineral resources of the same portions of the public lands separately; the rapid completion of the reclamation projects now under way, and a \$30,000,000 bond issue to finish and extend these projects; the extension of the activities of the forest service; the conservation of the soil; and the carrying out of an extensive program of land and waterways improvement.

All of these matters, with the exception of the forest and inland waterways recommendations, the President says, have been embodied in a series of bills prepared by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

The bills are now in the President's desk awaiting introduction into Congress.

The message reviews at length the history of public land law, setting forth that the present statutes have been in operation for more than a quarter of a century and that under them the nation has been defrauded out of millions of acres of land.

The President says that under his administration there have been continued and vigorous investigations in land frauds that were initiated by his "distinguished" predecessor and that the withdrawal of coal lands and power sites from entry has been continued.

The separation of the right to mine, free from the agricultural rights, on public lands, and the disposition of these rights separately is also recommended. The President says the geological survey should be empowered to classify all lands according to their principal value.

An experimental reforestation at the head of navigable streams by the forest service is recommended and a new law is urged for the disposition of timber on small areas not included in the national forests.

On the subject of inland waterways the President comes out flatly in favor of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri river improvements, recommending that Congress include an appropriation for carrying on the work of the rivers. He approves a nine-foot channel in the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo; a six-foot channel in the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, and in the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis six feet and from St. Louis to Cairo eight feet.

President Taft's Message may be found on Page Seven.

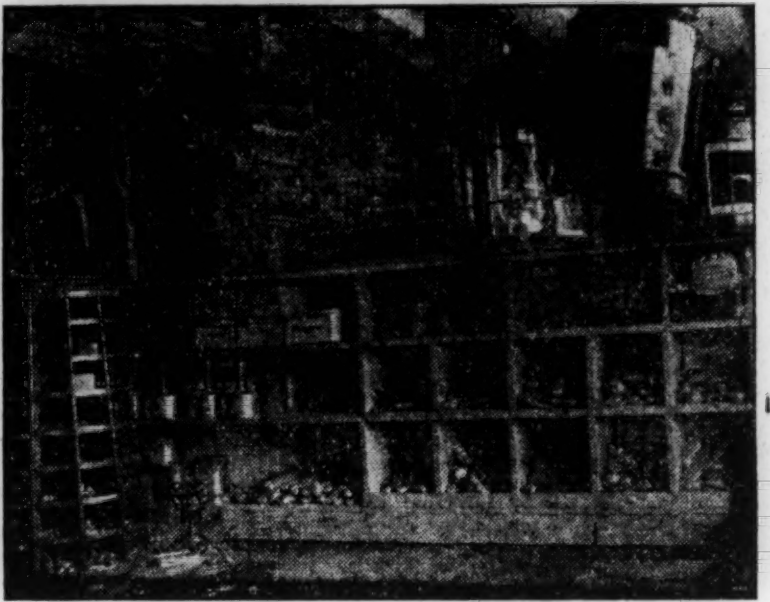
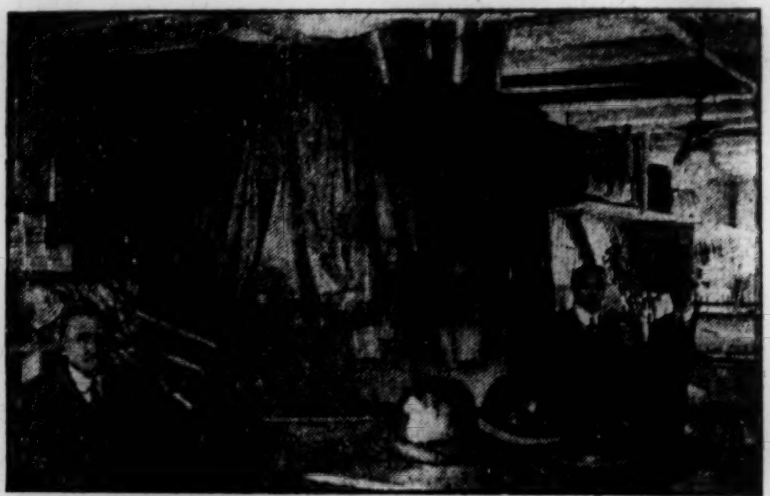
COLLISION STOPS SUBWAY TRAFFIC

A collision between an Arlington car and a South Huntington Avenue-Jamaica Plain car at the Public Garden subway entrance this forenoon resulted in a half hour tieup and slight injuries to three passengers. It is thought that the mischance was caused by a slippery rail.

The car coming out of the subway struck the one standing at the gate of the Public Garden. Six car windows were broken.

THE FISHERMAN TALKS

He Tells Some of the Secrets of the Ship Chandler's Store.



SCENES IN SHIP CHANDLER'S STORE.

Upper picture shows oilskins, sou'westers, buckets, and other articles used at sea; lower view depicts a corner stored with bolts, rivets and hardware; both were taken in an outfitting shop on Boston waterfront.

GIMME some patents," drawled the fisherman as he lounged up to the clean white counter of the Long wharf outfitting store, Boston. While an obliging clerk was pouring out on the counter a shining heap of odd-shaped articles, a visitor who had dropped in for a chat with the proprietor, turned to that gentleman for an explanation of this request, which sounded as if it were intended for the patent office or a shoe store.

"What are 'patents'?" he smiled. "Well, you landlubbers certainly don't know a whole lot. Why, patents are the most important and yet the simplest part of any handline fisherman's gear, and nowadays no vessel goes to the Grand Banks, Georges or anywhere else without a complete outfit of these patent swivels, yes, swivels, that's what they are—just a plain cast brass swivel with a wire loop about the size and half the length of an ordinary hair-pin."

"But what are they used for?" persisted the newspaper man, whose knowledge of swivels went no further than his swivel chair in the office. "I'm ig-

norant, and a landlubber, and all that, I'll admit, but I'm more than willing to learn."

"Well, I see I must commence with the A. B. C. of this matter with you," remarked the fisherman resignedly, and he walked over to a box on the wall and returned with one of the objects under discussion. "This," he said, holding it out for inspection, "is a contraption to save time and trouble in catching fish, and it certainly does the business."

"You see, this wire loop here is just right for holding a good knot in the end of a gangion, and when you slip the knot up to the wide part it slips right out, then you can put in a new gangion, with the hook already baited, and while your line is on the way to the bottom, you'll have plenty of time to unhack the fish on the loose gangion and reload its hook."

"One more question," ventured the visitor. "What's a gangion?" "A gangion? Don't you know what a gangion is? Why, that's just a line, about six feet long, on which the fish hooks are strung. On the other end

MILITIA ROSTER SHOWS CHANGES

Changes in the roster of officers of the Massachusetts volunteer militia for the week are:

Commissioned—Edward W. Raymond, second lieutenant, Second Cadets; Nathaniel T. Very, first lieutenant, ordnance department; Arthur R. Gledhill, first lieutenant, and Earl W. Gooding, second lieutenant, both in D company, fifth infantry; Patrick F. Butler, major surgeon; Frederick L. Bogan, captain.

Retired—Edwin W. M. Bailey, lieutenant-colonel, inspector-general, as colonel; Edward J. Leyden, captain, second infantry, as major.

Discharged—Eugene H. Dove, D company, fifth infantry.

CLAIMANT AGAIN CALLED ROUSSEAU

Leslie Kingsley of Massena, N. Y., testified in the Russell will case before Judge Lawton at the Cambridge probate court today that the claimant was Daniel Blake Russell but James Rousseau.

The witness was well acquainted with James Rousseau, he said. Mr. Kingsley said he recognized the claimant as being Jim Rousseau. Louis A. La Brake of Oswego, N. Y., an uncle of James Rousseau, was recalled at the beginning of the session. He testified Thursday afternoon that he had known "Jim" Rousseau since he was an infant and that the claimant was not Daniel Blake Russell.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER MEN VISIT BOSTON TOMORROW

The national convention of shoe and leather industries will be held at the Hotel Somerset in Boston tomorrow, and the interest in the question "Whether or not the price of shoes shall be advanced in common with the general increase in all commodities" seems likely to draw the largest gathering of shoe and leather men that has been held in years.

Prominent men engaged in the shoe and leather trade are arriving in town today for the convention. Among them are J. K. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association; S. W. Campbell, secretary of the association; C. L. Swarts of St. Louis, John W. Craddock of Lynchburg, Va., A. B. Clark of Riverside, Cal., Daniel T. Merritt of New York and W. Lee Brand of Roanoke, Va.

The convention will be opened with addresses of welcome by Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, representing the state of Massachusetts, and President

Charles C. Hoyt of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

President J. K. Orr of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association will speak on "Why We Are Here," and "The Hide Situation" will be discussed by H. P. Darlington and Sampson Rogers of Chicago. August H. Vogel of Milwaukee, John E. Wilder of Chicago and Elisha W. Cobb of Boston will speak on "The Relative Position of the Leather Market."

Charles H. Jones of Boston and John W. Craddock of Lynchburg, Va., will speak in the afternoon on "The Manufacturers' View of the Future," Charles L. Swarts of St. Louis on "From the Wholesaler's Viewpoint," and A. C. McGowan of Philadelphia and W. G. Simmons of Hartford, Conn., on "The Retailer."

President J. K. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., will be the toastmaster at the banquet, which will be held at 7 p. m., and the speakers will be the Hon. Edward H. Vreeland of New York on "The Financial Outlook," William S. Witham of Atlanta on "Ephraim—the Unturned Cake," and John Temple Graves of New York on "The American in the Commerce of the World."

NECESSARY PAPERS READY IF A RECOUNT DECISION IS REACHED

Time Limit Expires at 5 O'Clock Today and Storrow Voters Are Urging Him to File an Application.

ONE WARD PETITION

Many Storrow voters have urged a recount of the ballots in his interest, and it is understood that an application therefor is fairly well assured, although no definite statement on the subject could be obtained up to 2 p. m.

William C. Pree, secretary of the Citizens Municipal League, says that he has the necessary papers from most of the wards and expects to have them from all of them before the close of the time for filing, which is 5 o'clock today. He says that he will file whatever papers he has, even though he may be a few wards short, which he does not believe will be the case. Mr. Pree says that he will also file for a recount in the cases of Messrs. Buckley, Stone and Lane.

William M. Prest at the Storrow headquarters says it has not yet been determined whether a recount will be asked or not. A meeting, he says, will be held this afternoon, at which this question will be decided.

The general reason for asking for a recount is that whatever may be the personal feelings of Mr. Storrow, some of his supporters maintain that he owes it to them to ask for a recount. A great number of requests by mail, telephone and otherwise have come to headquarters since the result of the election was known, and all these will have weight at the meeting this afternoon.

Joseph Lomasney has asked for a recount in ward 8 as to the vote for candidates Attridge, W. L. Collins, Hale and Kenny.

Mayor-elect John F. Fitzgerald will at once begin the preparation of some communications to Mayor George A. Hibbard and Corporation Counsel Babson, in which he will ask them to take up several matters with the Massachusetts Legislature before the first of February in order that his rights in getting before the Legislature with several important bills will be saved.

This was decided by Mr. Fitzgerald after a long talk with Mr. Babson, and he is taking this step because the time for filing bills with the Legislature expires before he will be inaugurated mayor of Boston.

Other plans which Mayor-elect Fitzgerald has in mind include the enlargement of the mayor's suite in the city.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

FIND FAULT WITH IMPORTANT BILL

WASHINGTON—From the viewpoint of several of the lawyers of the Senate the chief cause of complaint against the proposed corporation law is the absence of any provision for the forfeiture of the charters of violating companies.

Senator Borah of Idaho says: "From the hasty reading of the text of this bill as published in the papers I would say in a general way that it is a good measure, but any bill for which I could vote must contain a specified and drastic provision providing for the forfeiture of charter of the corporation for misuse or abuse of its privileges or upon violation of any anti-trust or anti-monopolistic statutes."

TECH BIOLOGICAL BANQUET TONIGHT

Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Harvard will be the principal speaker before the Biological Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at its monthly banquet tonight at the Hotel Plaza. A short business meeting will be held before the dinner to elect officers.

Prof. Morris Jastrow, head of the department of Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania, will give the fourth of a series of lectures on "The Religions of Assyria and Babylonia" this evening at Huntington hall.

PITTSBURG MEN ARE CHARGED.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Chief of County Detectives Henry Muth today before Alderman McMaisters made information against County Delinquent Tax Collector Max G. Leslie, President E. H. Jennings of the Columbia National Bank, former Cashier F. A. Griffin of the same bank, F. E. Nicola of the Nicola Brothers Contracting Company and ex-Councilman Charles Stewart. Leslie, Griffin and Jennings are charged with conspiring to cause the selection of the Columbia National Bank as a city depository.

MINE TRANSFER IS HELD UP.

CARACAS—The Venezuelan government has notified the representative of the Pan-American Ore Company, in which Charles M. Schwab is believed to be largely interested, that it will not recognize the transfer of the rich Imataca mine to that company, on the ground that the title to the property is questioned.

Bay State and New Hampshire Men Discuss Child Problems



DR. DAVID SNEDDEN, Massachusetts commissioner of education, who spoke on vocational education today at meeting.



HENRY C. MORRISON, State superintendent of instruction in New Hampshire, who discusses child labor laws today.

SITE OF A NEW ZOO IS IN CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SOCIETIES

The Massachusetts Zoological Society's project of a zoological park in Middlesex Fells is encountering opposition. At a recent meeting of the United Improvement Association at the Boston City Club the committee on parks and playgrounds was instructed "to work with the legal commission to oppose any legislative action providing for a zoo in the Middlesex Fells."

Commenting on this matter, Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, a member of the Massachusetts Zoological Society, says:

"The United Improvement Association is not, I presume, registering any protest against the establishing of a zoological park for greater Boston, but simply against the selection of the site in Medford. That a zoo is needed in this community is generally agreed. But some of the southern suburban associations, which have done a great deal for their respective neighborhoods, want the zoo at Stony Brook woods or elsewhere on that side of the city."

"The fact is that this whole question of sites for the proposed zoological park was carefully studied by the Massachusetts Zoological Society three years ago and at the advice of no less an authority than William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological park, the largest and finest in the world, the tract in Middlesex Fells was chosen as most suitable."

"Stony Brook woods had been the society's original choice, but the members were led to change their views in consequence of Mr. Hornaday's assertion that for technical reasons the Fells site was superior."

"All that is necessary now is to secure an appropriation to enable the metropolitan park commission to carry out its part of the understanding reached in 1907, and it is understood that some such proposition will be submitted to the Legislature at this session."

"The immediate question, however, is not one of logrolling the interests of one section of the community against the other but of doing the thing that competent specialists believe best to be done."

RAILROAD HEARING DEFERRED.

NEW YORK—Pending further conference between President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham and officials of the Union Pacific railroad, the hearings here of the federal suit to dissolve control of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific will be deferred until next month.

COUNTRY'S BUILDING ACTIVITY INCREASES BY MANY MILLIONS

NEW YORK—Bradstreet's in its issue this week will say:

Approximately complete returns of building expenditures in the United States for month of December (105 cities reporting) give a total of \$59,575,078, as against \$52,173,779 in December, 1908, and \$63,868,152 in the same cities in November. There is here indicated a decrease of 6.7 per cent from November, but a gain of 14 per cent over December, 1908. Fifty-four cities show decreases and 51 increases as compared with December, 1908. Expenditures at New York in December aggregated \$22,591,031, as against \$16,110,415 in December, 1908, and \$18,956,326 in November, 1909, a gain over November of 19 per cent and over December, 1908, of 40 per cent.

The total expenditures for building for 1909 is \$837,530,909, a sum larger by \$231,082,594, or 36.9 per cent than in the corresponding period a year ago.

A very precise measure of the building activity of the past five years is to be had from consideration of the following condensed table of building expenditures at 66 identical cities by 6-month and yearly periods from 1905 to 1909, inclusive:

	Total 1st 6 months.	Total 2d 6 months.	Total for year.
1905.....	\$296,244,100	\$302,472,254	\$598,716,354
1906.....	\$489,911,084	\$579,417,712	\$1,069,328,796
1907.....	\$18,676,547	\$42,369,339	\$61,045,886
1908.....	\$24,515,106	\$80,764,623	\$105,279,729
1909.....	\$85,329,074	\$44,115,740	\$129,444,814

It will be seen that the total expenditure for building at 66 cities of the country in 1909 was \$729,645,720, which marks a gain of 41 per cent over 1908 and of 16 per cent over the hitherto record year 1906, so that in building, as in several other lines of industry, 1909 was a record-breaker.

Building at seven Canadian cities for December aggregated \$2,837,381, a gain of 57 per cent over December, 1908.

DR. DAVID SNEDDEN ADVOCATES CHILD'S VOCATION BUREAUS

Proposed Agencies Would Collect Information of the Various Industries for Use of Parents and Students.

MASS MEETING HELD

Speakers at Faneuil Hall Urge More Stringent Laws Against Child Labor in New England and Nation.

Vocational bureaus in connection with the public schools of America, to assist the children in choosing their careers, were advocated today before the sixth annual child labor conference at Boston University by Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts.

The noon mass meeting at Faneuil hall today was presided over by Dr. Felix Adler, chairman of the national child labor committee. D. A. McCarthy of Boston read an original child labor poem which was followed by addresses by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the free synagogue of New York, and Hooper Alexander of Atlanta, Ga.

The theme of Mrs. Kelley's address was that New England is holding the rest of the country back. Not one of the New England states, she said, gives its working children the blessings of an eight-hour day.

Rabbi Wise spoke on the general misfortune to the nation of child labor and Hooper Alexander told in a humorous vein of the anti-child labor movement as it affects the South.

By Dr. Snedden's plan as outlined in his address at Liberal Arts building, Boston University, clearing houses would be established to inquire into the various industries and supply parents and their children an amount and kind of information which can be provided from no other source.

Dr. Snedden explained that the complex industrial system of today has resulted in unfavorable conditions for child workers, and voiced his opinion that public measures are necessary to remedy existing evils.

Dr. Snedden said in part: "Among the situations which social workers encounter, one that greatly appeals to the sympathies, is the helplessness and ignorance with which the majority of young people face their wage-earning careers. Under the simpler life which existed before the development of our present economic system, the home was the natural agency which adjusted the child to its vocational career. In the more highly developed trades and crafts the guilds supervised the placing and instruction of the young worker."

"Today, especially in urban life, it is impossible in most instances for the boy to follow his father in industry or to obtain satisfactory introduction to it under the apprenticeship system. Still less is it practicable for the girl, who today must also take her chance in the great industrial competition, to be satisfactorily trained for and adjusted to the economic situation into which she is expected to fit."

"It is hardly fair to blame the individual employer for this situation for it is the industrial system as a whole which makes possible this absorption of child labor."

"It is inevitable that sooner or later society shall devise agencies for assisting the child in this matter of education adjustment. Under the recent education act (1908) for Scotland, school boards are empowered to establish vocational bureaus which shall assist young people in finding employment and which may be expected to see that they enter the kind of employment for which they are best fitted. Already in Edinburgh and the Glasgow area such agencies exist, and as a part of their work they are making careful studies of the employment possibilities in these regions."

"If it seemed desirable it would be quite possible to maintain in connection with our high schools and upper grammar grades, especially in our large cities, information bureaus which could serve the purpose of vocational direction for young people."

Following the address by Dr. Snedden a discussion was led by Robert A. Woods of the South End House, Boston, on the following subtopics: (1) Demand for vocational education. (2) Importance of choice of career. (3) Usual determining factors in choice of career. (4) Natural

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

WAR SECRETARY AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Mayflower, with Secretary of War Dickinson and party on board, arrived in the local harbor Thursday from Porto Rico and Cuba. Secretary Dickinson, Gen. Clarence Edwards, Colonel Keane and Messrs. Briggs and Ewing landed here while the other members will make the trip to Washington.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

RUSSIA AND JAPAN REACH DECISION ON MANCHURIAN ROADS

Opinion Is Adverse to American Proposal and Britain Hopes United States Will Force Plan to Success.

GUARDS DISPUTE ON

LONDON—Diplomatic circles understand that the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads is no longer in the status of a debatable international question so far as Russia and Japan, the two powers chiefly interested commercially are concerned.

A despatch from Tokyo from a usually well-informed source says that it is accepted as a fact there that Japan and Russia have reached a complete agreement on the subject. The newspapers generally admit the benevolent intentions of Secretary Knox, but there is no evidence of a lessening of the opposition to his plan on the grounds of sentiment and impracticability.

China, the power most concerned with the matter since the railroads under discussion are on her sovereign soil, has not at this writing made known her position.

It is hoped here that the evident failure of the first step in the difficulty will be followed by additional activity toward the same end by America with the intention not only of "saving face" but of forcing the neutralization to a successful issue.

TOKIO—The question of military guards along the Antung-Mukden railway is under consideration between the governments of Japan and China, but is likely to prove somewhat difficult of solution. China is determined apparently not to permit Japan to do this police work, while Japan maintains that the Chinese police are inefficient and the property and lives of workmen as well as the government of Japan must be safeguarded.

For the present therefore China is doing the policing and has distributed guns and ammunition along the entire route of Poshan; it is reported that 3000 guns and the necessary ammunition have been purchased from a German firm.

LONDON—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from The Hague says that Holland will strongly support the American proposal for a permanently sitting court of arbitration.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vandeville, "Bright Eyes."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Genee.
GLADSTONE—DeSmet's "Mistress."
HOLLIS STREET—"Inconstant George."
Majestic, Miss Ruth St. Denis.
KEITH'S—Vandeville, "The Man from Home."
MAJESTIC—"The Man from Home."
PARK—"The Man from Home."
TRIMONT—"The Man from Home."

Boston Opera House.
Metropolitan Opera Company.
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tosca."
SATURDAY, 1 p. m.—"Parsifal."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Hansel and Gretel" and "Pagliacci."

Boston Concerts.
FRIDAY, 4 p. m.—Fenway court, second matinee Kneisel Quartet.
Dorchester high school, 8 p. m.—Municipal concert, soloists, Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Frank H. Eaton, tenor.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."
AMERICAN—Vandeville.
ASTOR—"Seven Days."
BELASCO—"Is Marriage a Failure?"
BLISS—"The Love of a Fool."
CASSIN—"The Chocolate Soldier."
COLONIAL—Vandeville.
COMEDY—"The Affair."
CRITERION—"The Bachelor's Baby."
DALLS—"The Love of a Fool."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."
GAIETY—"Your Humble Servant."
GLADSTONE—"The Old Town."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vandeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"Old Dutch."
HUPP—Vandeville.
HURON—"The Next of Kin."
LIVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth avenue—Vandeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Princess."
LIBERTY—"The Fires of Fate."
LYCEUM—"Penelope."
LYRIC—"The City."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Barrier."
NEW THEATRE—Repertoire and opera.
NEW YORK—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."
SAYON—"The Commanding Officer."
STAYERS—"The Lily."
WALLACKS—"A Little Brother of the Rich."
WEBBERS—"The Goddess of Liberty."
WEST END—"Cameo Kirby."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vandeville.
AUFORTUM—Boston Opera Company, week of Jan. 10.
Saturday afternoon, "Faust."
Saturday evening, "Huguenots."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mme. X."
CORT—"The Kissed Girl."
GAIETY—"The Kissed Girl."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Fourth Estate."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Nightingale."
HAYMARKET—Vandeville.
HOLLIS—"Seven Days."
LA SALLE—"The Evening Princess."
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
POWERS—"Arsene Lupin."
PRINCES—"The Goddess of Liberty."
ST. DEBARKER—"Alas Jimmy Valentine."
WHITNEY—"They Loved a Lassie."

PROMINENT RUSSIAN ISSUES WARNING TO COUNTRYMEN

ST. PETERSBURG—M. Glesmer, whose report on conditions on Russia's far eastern frontier, made from his own personal observations, has caused a furor in official circles, echoes of which doubtless have been heard in the United States, is anything but an alarmist and a disturber. He is allied with the conservative interests of the empire. One of the most eminent and successful business men of Russia today, his views regarding affairs in the Orient command a great deal of attention, and have caused officialdom some serious reflection and there is a possibility of remedial action to forestall the very eventualities which he foresees. The report that the imperial authorities had disciplined him arose from the fact that his report, which he wrote for a small group of his friends in the council of the empire and the Duma, represented the situation as so serious that Premier Stolypin asked him to postpone its circulation until Foreign Minister Isvolsky could issue a reassuring note on the state of Russo-Japanese relations.

M. Glesmer, who is himself a member of the industrial delegation of the council of the empire, made his journey to the Orient some time before Minister of Finance Kokotzeff, for the purpose of acquiring independent information in case the government should launch a policy involving the interests of the Russian business world. It is important and relevant to the contents of M. Glesmer's report that it was made public, not through the national Russian newspapers, but in the St. Petersburg Zeitung, which has intimate relations with the imperial German embassy here, in which, in view of the attitude ascribed to Germany, by implication, in the report, cannot be accused of too great sympathy with the spirit which animated the writer of it.

M. Glesmer maintains the view that Japan is bent on taking the aggressive, and that her attack is likely to be delivered in 1912. That nation's economic condition, he declares, is perfectly sound. There will be no Japanese loan the current year. Japan is reaping three harvests yearly. She has an annual food supply, enough for 80,000,000 population, although she has only 55,000,000. She is preparing a military transport system of 200,000 rickshaws and coolies, which will be more efficient than her horse transport. The spirit of the people is still resolute. M. Glesmer is convinced that the Japanese will use all their strength to drive Russia back from the Korean frontier. The Anglo-Japanese alliance will be of no avail to stop this. Japanese statesmen are already turning their minds to an alliance with Germany. Their two young navies could cooperate on opposite sides of the world, the German fleet holding the English in western waters. The attitude taken by the United States, writes M. Glesmer, will be a decided factor. He believes that the American government will adopt a passive role. Given China's present position and the neutrality of the United States an alliance between Japan and Germany would have such significance that it would change not only the political map of the Orient, but also of Europe.

BUSINESS IS GROWING ON TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD

(Special to The Monitor.)
SALINA CRUZ, Mex.—Business via the Tehuantepec National railway, in which seven steamship lines now operating in the Pacific ocean from Salina Cruz participate, is steadily growing and immense cargoes are being handled by all the lines referred to. The Atlantic side traffic has also increased since the completion of the railway, the amount of freight handled in 1908 aggregating 450,000 tons, and it is known that the final figures for 1909 will be greatly in excess of this amount.

As work progresses on the Panama canal interest in isthmian affairs in general is naturally aroused, and a few words as to the Tehuantepec isthmus and the Tehuantepec National railway may not be amiss.

During the Spanish domination in Mexico, little, if anything, was done to open the interoceanic route. Immediately after Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke the young republic asked for proposals to open the isthmian route; but the many revolutions and internal strife prevented any work being done.

In 1842 the dictator Santa Anna commissioned D. Jose de Garay to study the subject; he was to make the route a waterway as far as possible, and when this was not feasible he was to make a railway. Work, however, along these lines was further interrupted by the war between Mexico and the United States.

Upon the conclusion of hostilities and as one of the conditions of the treaty of peace the United States tried to obtain exclusive concessions and rights on the isthmus; but the Mexican government refused to grant them.

During this epoch and under rights conceded by Mexico to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company of New Orleans, La., much was done. In 1857 Mexico gave a concession to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company of New Orleans, for the construction of a route across the isthmus, in which it was stipulated that use was to be made of the Coatzacoalcas river as far as it was navigable; beyond that point a standard railway was to be built. This concession finally lapsed, as the company could not comply with its conditions.

Again internal revolutions and the French intervention prevented further work until 1867, when a concession was granted to one La Sere of New Orleans; this, however, was nullified in 1879.

In 1878 a concession was given to Edward Learned of New York for the construction of the Interoceanic Tehuantepec railway. After building 35 kilometers by the middle of 1881 the Mexican government, after arbitration, suspended the concession.

In 1882 a contract was made with Mr. Stanhope, an American contractor, the government appropriating \$1,111,000 Mexican silver, for the repair and completion of the line. The rails were finally joined on July 29, 1894, at kilometer 138, near Toluca, and on Oct. 12 of the same year the Mexican government took over the exclusive administration of the property. The total amount expended to this date from 1878, not including interest, was \$10,000,000 in gold and in gold bonds and \$2,670,170 in Mexican silver.

RHODESIANS SPECULATE AS TO FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—According to the correspondence of the Morning Post in Johannesburg, the rumor from London to the effect that the imperial government intends to buy out the British South Africa Company for £20,000,000 and substitute crown colony government for the present administration of southern Rhodesia, has set people speculating again about the constitutional future of that country. He points out also that the chancellor of the exchequer would not be at all willing to adopt the suggestion of buying out the chartered company at the expense of the British taxpayer, while to buy the company out at the expense of the people of Rhodesia would mean saddling a community of some 17,000 white persons and less than 700,000 natives with a debt estimated apparently at £20,000,000.

"As a matter of practical politics," he says, "there are only two possibilities in front of Rhodesia, either that it should be taken as a new province into the union of South Africa, the cost of getting rid of the chartered company being borne by the revenues of the whole Union, or that the present system of chartered company administration, developed or amended perhaps in detail, should continue. Or, probably a better way of stating the problem is to say that the only question is how long the present system is to continue before the incorporation in the Union takes place. It is inevitable that it should take place at some time or other, for if southern Rhodesia had reached the same stage in the matter of development and white population as the four colonies which will be formally united on May 31, there would be no more justification for the maintenance of the artificial boundary separating it from the Union than there is for the maintenance of the artificial boundaries which separate those colonies from each other today."

"As the high commissioner stated more than once in a visit which he paid to southern Rhodesia last month, the incorporation of the country in the Union will take place as soon as three parties are agreed that the time is ripe. Those three parties are the people of the Union of South Africa, the people of Southern Rhodesia, who can express their views through the mouths of the elected members of their legislative council, and the shareholders of the chartered company. When the views of all three coincide, the imperial government is not likely to raise obstacles."

BRANCH OF Y. M. C. A. DOING GOOD WORK IN CAIRO, EGYPT

Organized Less Than a Year Ago—Now Has Good Quarters—Making Efforts to Start Library.

MEET NEW ARRIVALS

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO, Egypt—The branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Cairo was started six or seven months ago in a very small way by some four or five earnest young men and it has since developed rapidly on sound lines. The result of the early efforts of these men is that a recognized official branch of the world-wide Y. M. C. A. has been formed.

The parent society in London soon sent out a very able general secretary, and since his arrival suitable quarters consisting of two flats were rented in one of the best parts of the town. These quarters were divided into three sections, allowing rooms for the general secretary and his family, three rooms for Y. M. C. A. meetings, and the remaining rooms are let to young men.

An effort is being made to start a wholesome library and it is also hoped to hire a piece of ground for tennis and other games. The response of the young men has been very hearty and every thing promises for the success of this excellent institution.

For the present the membership is limited to Englishmen and Americans, but it is hoped that in course of time a similar branch may be started for natives and then perhaps an English-American branch may be opened in Alexandria, followed by a native one.

The reason the British-American and native branches are to be under separate roofs is that it is considered better management will thereby be insured in the supply of the nourishment suited to each branch. The thoughts, habits and tastes of the two classes differ considerably so that what may be suitable and good for the one may not be so for the other.

As an example of the far-reaching good effects of this society it may be mentioned that steps have been taken, through the secretaries and publications of other branches, asking them to advise the branch here of any young man who may be coming to Cairo, as it is intended to meet every one at the railway station, see him safely into good quarters and get him into good company at once on his arrival.

KOREA'S PRINTING PLANT FINISHED

SEOUL, Korea—The new government printing bureau of Korea has been completed. In March, 1906, the printing works were destroyed by fire, and reconstruction was commenced in 1907 and completed in 1909 at a cost of \$250,000. The machinery for printing was imported from Germany, the electric plant from America, while the experience has been furnished by the printing board of Japan. The employees include a very large number of Korean women, nearly 100 being in the different departments, and the director of the bureau speaks very highly of their ability.

SAILS TO CONFER ON CANADA TRADE

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Finance Minister Cashin has sailed for the West Indies, where he will represent this colony before the Balfour of Burleigh commission, which is investigating the feasibility of a Canadian-West Indian reciprocity convention.

Mr. Cashin will lay before the commission the importance of the fisheries trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING PROGRAM IS OUT

TOKIO—The shipping program for the subsidizing of Japanese lines for this year is but little changed. Two new lines have been opened, one to Tacoma and the other to South America. Instead of 12 European steamers from Japan the number has been reduced to 11.

GERMAN EXPORTS FOR AMERICA UP

BERLIN—Returns from the consulates, place the value of German exports to the United States in 1909 at \$166,913,598, an increase over the preceding year of \$38,647,546. Large gains are shown in the exportation of hides, chemicals and iron.

AMBASSADOR BACON HONORED.

PARIS—Robert Bacon, American ambassador to France, becomes honorary president of the American club of Paris. Pres. W. S. Dallila is making elaborate preparations for the welcoming banquet which the club will give for Theodore Roosevelt upon his return from Africa.

URUGUAYAN RAILROAD MUST START COLONIES ON LAND



TRAIN SHED IN MONTEVIDEO. Government of this country insists on roads colonizing land grants.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A somewhat unique stipulation is embodied in the recent concession granted to the Pan-American Trans-Continental Railway Company by the government of Uruguay. The contract calls for the building of a railway 378 miles long starting at San Luis on the Brazilian border to Trinidad, thence to Colonia on the river Plate. As the line will pass through a rich agricultural region the Uruguayan government has with a view to promote settlement shrewdly included in the agreement a provision that the railway company shall colonize at least 15 square leagues of land with a minimum of 1000 families fitted for agricultural life and work, and to maintain that number for 35 years.

Influenced by the colonization clause in this new project the Central Uruguay railway has likewise presented a plan for the establishment of colonies along its lines. This railroad proposes to provide for the introduction of 250 families of foreign agriculturists to each of which a farm of at least 100 acres shall be supplied. Proprietary rights shall be acquired by the colonists by the payment of an annual sum which shall redeem the capital and interest at 6 percent in 15 years. Arrangements are also made for the supply of animals, seeds, machinery and implements to intending colonists to be paid for in annual instalments.

Other colonization plans are being proposed in connection with projected and existing railways in various sections which when carried out will add materially to the already prosperous condition of the Republic.

As the Uruguayan part of the Pan-American railway will, when completed, make possible the rapid transit project between New York city and Valparaiso, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the settlers in its neighborhood will have unusual advantages as to transport for their produce.

London Letter

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A large number of people undoubtedly consider it a great advantage not to have letters delivered in London on Sundays, but those who are anxious to be able to receive Sunday letters and who do not consider that it is satisfactory to be entirely cut off from their friends in the country on one day of the week, are to be provided for. The postmaster-general has announced that, commencing on Jan. 8, a combination of postal and telephone services will be introduced, whereby any subscriber to the telephone may receive a message posted by a correspondent in the country on the Saturday afternoon or evening. The message must be posted in an envelope addressed to the Central Telegraph Office, London, E. C., and marked "For telephone delivery on Sunday." In addition to the ordinary postage stamp, a fee of 6 cents for a message not exceeding 30 words must be paid in stamps and affixed to the message, and six stamps for each additional 30 words or less. The message will be opened and read to the subscriber at the telephone at about 8:30 a. m. unless any other hour is specified.

VALUABLE PICTURES TO BE GIVEN TO THE NATION

Dr. Ludwig Mond's collection of pictures is well known owing to the very fine works it includes. It is reported on good authority that part of this collection is shortly to become the property of the nation. The collection includes the great work "Christ on the Cross," by Raphael, a picture which, when sold some 16 or 17 years ago, fetched \$35,450. Among other pictures included in this collection are works by such well-known masters as Titian, Mantegna, Palma Vecchio, Giovanni Bellini, Botticelli, Tintoretto, etc.

COUNCIL OPPOSES LONDON EXHIBIT

(Special to The Monitor.)
ST. PETERSBURG—The Council of the Association of St. Petersburg Manufacturers, following the example of the Bourse committee of Moscow, has unanimously adopted a resolution against the projected Russian exhibition in London in 1911. The resolution expresses the opinion that the project would not find a satisfactory response in Russia owing to the present unfavorable economic state of Russian industry, and the consequent difficulty of sending worthy exhibits to a country as highly developed industrially as Great Britain.

NAVAL PROPOSALS THE ISSUE.

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—Now that most of the members have returned after the parliamentary vacation, it is expected that business will make rapid progress. What will determine the length of the session will be the character of the naval proposals, and the attitude of the opposition in regard to them.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN ROME.

FLORENCE—Mrs. Grover Cleveland with her mother, Mrs. Perrin, her cousin, Miss Hastings, and her children, is in Rome, and will return in about one week to Florence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FAVORS AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Is Willing to Cooperate as to Colonial Matters, but Will Not Cease to Build New Ships.

RUMOR UNFOUNDED

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The statement of Dr. Paul Rohrbach issued through the medium of the Deutsch-Asiatische Correspondenz that an understanding had been reached between Germany and Great Britain concerning the limitation of naval armaments, and that in consideration of this the German government has given the British a free hand in its policy of penetration into Mesopotamia meets with no credence in well informed circles.

It is admitted that during Sir Ernest Cassell's recent visit to Berlin various possibilities and more or less definite proposals regarding the near east and other questions were freely discussed, but a definite agreement was far from being attained.

The idea of Germany curtailing her naval program is considered as outside the range of probability. Germany is absolutely determined to build her great fleet, and the shipbuilding program fixed by law will be carried out to the last detail within the period named for this purpose.

There is, however, excellent authority for the belief that Germany is willing to cooperate in certain Colonial matters, chiefly in Africa, where British and German dominions are adjacent to one another.

It is understood that both the Emperor and the new chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann are at one in promoting a rapprochement with Great Britain on the above basis.

AMERICA leads the World A pre-eminently in the superiority and skill of her dentists

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

has been prepared by an American dentist since 1866. It cleanses and beautifies the teeth and imparts a pure fragrance to the breath.

BEECH-NUT SLICED BACON IN GLASS JARS

Served at Hotels and Clubs. Sold by Butchers and Grocers.

A DOLLAR For You

If you send in the most acceptable photograph for the Boys' and Girls' Page of The Monitor among those received each week. This offer is to its young readers. For the second best photograph 50 cents will be paid.

The Monitor Wants Pictures

of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

You Can Earn More Money:::

by writing a descriptive story of not over 200 words to go with the photograph submitted. In any case put a title on the picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned. Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Falmouth and St. Paul Streets.

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Holladay Boxes and all Odds and Ends
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Leading Events in Athletic World

DARTMOUTH TRACK ATHLETES REPORT TO COACH HILLMAN

Hurdles and Weight Events Will Prove to Be Hardest Ones to Fill Satisfactorily.

PALMER IS CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity track squad was called out Thursday afternoon and from now on hard work will be the order of events. Harry Hillman, the crack New York sprinter, who has recently been appointed to coach the team has arrived in Hanover to take charge of the work. A mass meeting was held in College Hall Thursday night and Mr. Hillman took this opportunity to urge all men interested in track sports to come out and try for a place on the team. This will be quite essential this year as the application of the freshman rule will deprive the team of any stars that the freshman class may have.

Many of the old men who are still in college have been on the track for some time and from now on they will be given special attention in preparation for the B. A. A. games to be held Feb. 12. At these games Dartmouth is matched against the fast M. I. T. team. The college has been invited to meet the teams of Williams and Cornell in a relay race at the meet of Co. A, 10th Regt. of N. Y., to be held at Albany. As these games come during the period of examinations the team will not be able to attend. Several other invitations have been extended to the management and Coach Hillman hopes that most of them will be accepted for he is an ardent believer in gaining practical experience.

Coach Hillman plans to give special attention to the development of the field events and hopes to interest the football man in the weights. He believes that the colleges have not done enough to develop these events and that the presence of a few good men of that type will be an excellent method of gathering in a few extra points.

In the weight events the two Marden boys are hammerthrowers of fair ability, while Tobin and Sherwin are men that could well compete in the shot put. Don Palmer is also a point gainer in this event. Holdman, who gained first place in the Olympic games at Seattle last summer, is already in training and is up to his regular form. Palmer, the captain of the team, is the holder of the college record for the high jump, clearing 6 ft. in the dual meet with Williams last spring. In the broad jump, Sherman, an Olympic star, is always to be counted on for points, as he is in the dashes. In these events he is one of the best men in the college.

Dartmouth will be particularly rich in middle distance men. Morris, Hall, Duffie and Ray Palmer, the third member of that athletic family, are among the prominent men who will be out. Preble, Francis and Baxter, the captain of the cross-country team, are prominent men for the half mile. In the mile event Noyes is a good man, while Bull and Spokesfield were promising men last year, and have had a fall's experience on the cross-country team. Clark, a younger brother of the record breaker in that event last year promises to be a close follower of his brother.

In the hurdles Dartmouth led a brilliant career while Shaw was a member of the team, but since his graduation this event has been rather in the background. Marks, the football man, is fast, but he is far too heavy to be in Shaw's class. Smith, Dodge, Holdman and Seaver are other men who will strive for honors in the event.

NEW RECORDS FOR BOWLERS

Boston Athletic Association bowlers made two new records and a Central Club bowler made another in the Gilt Edge League match between these two clubs Thursday night. Southwell of Central made a new mark for single string with a fall of 236. The Boston A. A. bowlers got a new single string total of 978 and a new team total mark of 2822. The Boston bowlers also won three of the four points in the match. The summary:

B. A. A.	1	2	3	Tot.
Hill	212	178	163	553
Grover	162	184	165	511
Rankin	177	221	190	588
Hedley	233	201	171	605
James	181	182	182	545
Totals	978	973	871	2822

CENTRAL	1	2	3	Tot.
Lincoln	192	190	219	601
Agnew	162	174	165	501
Watts	172	156	156	484
Seawell	147	216	161	524
Thomas	222	172	149	543
Totals	992	928	860	2780

COMMERCIAL	1	2	3	Tot.
Commercial	142	165	168	475
Arlington B. C.	148	168	156	472
Newtowne	166	166	153	485
Indley	167	153	157	477

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE	1	2	3	Tot.
Colonial	157	167	152	476
Newtowne	178	168	155	491

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE	1	2	3	Tot.
Newtowne	161	172	168	501
Colonial	143	149	156	448

CATCHER CARRIGAN SIGNS.	1	2	3	Tot.
William Carrigan, catcher of the Boston Americans, has sent in his signed contract for 1910.				

BEST CANDIDATE FOR HURDLES.



JOHN MARKS 1911.
Dartmouth varsity track team.

FIVE PRIZES GO TO NEW YORKERS

Only One Stroke Separates Each of First Men in the Advertiser's Golf Tourney at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C.—All five of the trophies offered in the qualification round of the annual advertising golf tournament Thursday were taken by New York golfers, while but a single stroke separated them.

L. A. Hamilton of Englewood was first, in 80; Joseph P. Knapp of Garden City second, in 81; John J. Hazen of Fox Hills third, in 82; Charles Presbrey, Fox Hills fourth, in 83; and William C. Freeman of Montclair fifth in 84. In sixth position a triple tie resulted between Frederick Sauer of Englewood, Maj. J. J. Morrow of Chevy Chase, and T. Ashley Sparks of Baltusrol. Ninety and quintuple resulted, Victor A. Seegerman of Englewood and Robert Collier of Dunwoody dropping to the second division.

No less than 113 players drove from the first tie and 112 cards were returned, making seven divisions of 16 each which qualified for the match play round. There are five trophies in each division, ranging from the winner and runner-up of the match play round down through the consolation to fourth and fifth trophies made up of other consolations.

The special events include a medal play handicap putting, approaching and handicap contests, and a women's play handicap contest and a women's play test, the tournament to conclude Saturday. The summaries of the first two divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.	Out In T's.
L. A. Hamilton, Englewood	39 41 80
Joseph Knapp, Garden City	39 42 81
J. J. Hazen, Fox Hills	40 42 82
Charles Presbrey, Fox Hills	42 42 84
W. C. Freeman, Montclair	44 40 84
Frederick Sauer, Englewood	41 45 86
T. A. Sparks, Baltusrol	40 46 86
W. J. Croker, River Run	41 45 86
Maj. J. J. Morrow, Chevy Chase	43 43 86
R. M. Purves, Woodland	43 43 86
James P. Gardner, Middleburg	42 45 87
G. H. Barnes, Garden City	45 43 88
George Wright, Wollaston	45 43 89
T. H. Rushmore, Garden City	44 45 89
Jason Rogers, Montclair	43 47 90
C. S. Goss, Englewood	44 46 90
E. S. Stuart, Montclair	42 48 90

SECOND DIVISION.	Out In T's.
V. A. Seegerman, Englewood	45 45 90
Robert Collier, Dunwoody	46 44 90
Z. T. Miller, Dunwoody	49 42 91
M. C. Marshall, Warren, G. C. Pa.	47 44 91
W. G. Thomas, Glenridge	45 46 91
J. H. Otter, Nossau	47 44 91
W. T. Stern, St. Andrews	48 43 91
E. Chichester, Brae Burn	44 47 91
W. L. Croker, River Run	44 48 92
M. J. Mathieson, Ardley	44 48 92
W. J. Ryan, Fox Hills	46 46 92
Frank Presbrey, Garden City	45 47 92
C. A. Speakman, Sivanoy	48 45 93
E. J. Ridgeway, Montclair	50 50 100
C. S. P. Fay, Chicopee Falls	46 47 93

CORNELL EASILY BEATS U. OF P.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell sprang a surprise Thursday by defeating the Pennsylvania basketball team, 28 to 11, in the greatest game of recent years. The outcome of the contest surprised the local fans as much as the visitors, as the red and white team had met a long series of defeats.

The Cornell men showed a great reversal of form, and their team work was excellent after a week's coaching by Steinberg, a professional coach from Syracuse. Eight points were made for Pennsylvania scored, many being sensational shots at the basket. Bennett was the star performer of the contest. The summary:

CORNELL	1	2	3	Tot.
Whitney	10	10	10	30
Brown	10	10	10	30
Cox	10	10	10	30
Heath	10	10	10	30
Smith	10	10	10	30
Thompson	10	10	10	30
Wright	10	10	10	30
Yates	10	10	10	30
Zimmerman	10	10	10	30
Totals	80	80	80	240

PENNA.	1	2	3	Tot.
Whitney	10	10	10	30
Brown	10	10	10	30
Cox	10	10	10	30
Heath	10	10	10	30
Smith	10	10	10	30
Thompson	10	10	10	30
Wright	10	10	10	30
Yates	10	10	10	30
Zimmerman	10	10	10	30
Totals	80	80	80	240

SYRACUSE TEAMS FOR B. A. A.	1	2	3	Tot.
Syracuse	10	10	10	30
Whitney	10	10	10	30
Brown	10	10	10	30
Cox	10	10	10	30
Heath	10	10	10	30
Smith	10	10	10	30
Thompson	10	10	10	30
Wright	10	10	10	30
Yates	10	10	10	30
Zimmerman	10	10	10	30
Totals	80	80	80	240

MUCH INTEREST IS BEING MANIFESTED IN ACCESSORIES

Motorists Now Regard That Part of Automobile Industry More Important Than Formerly.

REEVES APPOINTED

NEW YORK—With but two more days of the A. L. A. M. automobile show at Madison square garden left, there seems to be no let-up in the attendance and it is generally believed that if it were to be continued another week, the crowds would continue to come to the end. Thursday's attendance was fully up to that of any day during the week, and it continued to be of the class which is greatly interested in the motor car industry, both as purchasers and learners.

It is a surprise to many that there is no falling off in the public interest and it is a matter of wonderment where all the people come from, notwithstanding the fact that New York is a big town. It has often been predicted that the novelty of automobile shows would soon wear away, but as long as there is such a pronounced public demand for exhibitions of this nature, the manufacturers will continue to go to great expense in providing educational shows for the benefit of people who are really interested in the wonderful development of the motor car.

As was rumored Wednesday, Alfred Reeves, formerly general manager of the A. M. C. M. A., has been appointed manager of the licensed association and will at once take hold of his new duties. Much speculation is being indulged in regarding the course the association will now take toward the unlicensed manufacturers. The association has just empowered its executive committee to proceed against any unlicensed manufacturer it may see fit, and what course will be taken by that body remains to be seen.

While the motor cars continue to hold the center of interest it is nevertheless a fact that as the week draws to a close the motorists are beginning to give to the accessory lines greater thought and consideration. The display of accessories is one of the most extensive and important, and sufficiently large that if

Another good man is Captain Pope on the rings. With Ward as his teammate they will win most of the points in this event. Each has won the individual championship once, Ward last year and Pope the year before.

Roland and Vance are doing well on the horizontal bar. On the parallel, Clark, Pope and Vance are the best, and will probably represent the team in this, while on the side horse the best men are Ansin, Whitely, Irvin and Boyle.

The exhibition events will not lack for good men this year. The three high trapeze will consist of Bissel, Leeman and Ansin, who had experience last year. H. H. and W. H. Ward will perform on the double trapeze, while the best men trying for the flying trapeze work are Denniston of last year's team, Orolson, Lawrence and Dykman. Dykman and Wallace are working the balancing trapeze and one of them will take charge of that difficult trick.

The team is practicing daily under the direction of Coach Eagles '00 in preparation for its first exhibition on Jan. 22 at Haverford. It has a meet with Yale at New Haven on Feb. 11, one with Hill school at Pottstown on Feb. 19, one on Washington's birthday at Princeton and will be at Newark for a meet with Newark Academy on Feb. 26. The remaining dates are: March 4, Baltimore A. C. at Baltimore; March 5, Annapolis at Annapolis; March 12, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; March 19, Hill school at Princeton; and they end up with the intercollegiate at Princeton on March 25.

ALFRED REEVES.
New manager A. L. A. M.

given full sway could make an exhibit large enough to fill the garden itself. Among the many accessories which are displayed is found almost every conceivable article of things to be used in connection with a motor vehicle. Carburators form a most important section, while magnets there are without number. Accommodating attendants are ever willing to elucidate the different points of this, that or the other thing, and none need go out of the building without securing some new and interesting information.

As the week has progressed it has been noticed the visitors are displaying keen interest in the show as a whole, and there seemed to be an atmosphere of increased business, too. The indications are that a much greater amount of retail business will be transacted during the week than at any previous exhibit of this nature. Every one is enthusiastic over the business prospects and is confident that the volume will be increased before the week closes. It is honestly believed that fully 50 per cent of the makers in the show have disposed of their immediate output. Several refuse to promise shipments before March 1, and some few others are looking orders for their 1911 cars.

SYRACUSE TEAMS FOR B. A. A.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Permission has been granted by the board to the Syracuse relay teams to enter the games of the Boston Athletic Association, to be held at Boston Feb. 12. Syracuse will probably race Columbia at these games.

FINE ALL AROUND GYMNAST.



T. F. CLARK 1911.
Princeton varsity gymnastic team.

PRINCETON WILL HAVE GOOD TEAM

Two Former Individual Champions Are Candidates This Year With Several Other Veterans Out.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The prospects of the Princeton gymnastic team this year are very favorable. With several of last year's team back and good candidates for the vacant positions Captain Pope should have a championship team. On the horizontal bar Clark will be the best man. He is the best all-around gymnast in college and should have a very good chance to win the individual intercollegiate championship. He competes on the horizontal bar, the parallel bars, the rings, side horse and tumbling and is expected to win on the horizontal bar.

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HARVARD AND YALE CHESS TIE MAY BE AWARDED FORMER

Game Between Mitchell and Chandler Seems to Favor Cambridge Man With Other a Draw.

THE GAME IN MOVES

Although neither of the two games played by the Harvard and Yale chess teams last Saturday was finished, both being left for adjudication, chances seem to favor Harvard for one victory and a draw. These games were played by W. M. P. Mitchell and F. P. Byerly for Harvard and J. R. Chandler and C. F. Jefferson for Yale.

Playing four men on each team, Harvard and Yale finished a tie in the Intercollegiate Chess League tournament in New York last month and it was to decide the championship that the two games were played last Saturday in New Haven. By mutual consent the teams were made up of two players instead of four.

W. M. P. Mitchell met J. R. Chandler and F. P. Byerly faced C. F. Jefferson. The match between Byerly and Jefferson seems to be a draw and it is expected that the referee will decide that way. The other game, however, between Mitchell and Chandler seems to be favorable for the Harvard expert. Sixty moves had been made when adjournment was declared.

The players of both teams and the undergraduates of both universities are awaiting the final decisions with much interest, as a victory for Mitchell and a draw for Byerly will give Harvard the chess championship for the tenth time. Should both games be declared a draw, another play off will have to be arranged for.

The following is a full description of the Mitchell-Chandler contest:

(Ray Lopez Opening.)	CHANDLER.	MITCHELL.
1 P-K4	P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 B-K3	B-K3	B-K3
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	P-Q4
5 Castles	Castles	Castles
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	P-Q4
7 R-K1	R-K1	R-K1
8 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
9 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
10 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
11 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
12 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
13 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
14 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
15 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
16 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
17 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
18 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
19 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
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22 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
23 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
24 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
25 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
26 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
27 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
28 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
29 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
30 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
31 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
32 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
33 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
34 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
35 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
36 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
37 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
38 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
39 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
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56 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
57 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
58 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
59 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP
60 Kt-KP	Kt-KP	Kt-KP

WANDERERS WIN IN CLOSE FINISH

NEW YORK—In the best played hockey match that has been seen at St. Nicholas rink this season and one that was full of interest from the opening minute of play to the last, the Wanderers scored a victory over the St. Nicholas seven by a score of 3 goals to 2. Just how exciting the play was may be judged from the fact that the winning point for the Wanderers was scored five seconds before the close of the contest and leading up to the tally were a series of brilliant rushes from the territory of one to that of the other team, which showed some of the cleverest work of the contest.

WANDERERS. ST. NICHOLAS.
Woods, 2-16-15; second half, first for the Wanderers in 13-25; second for the Wanderers in 13-25; second for the Wanderers in 13-25; second for the Wanderers in 13-25; second for

NECESSARY PAPERS READY IF A RECOUNT DECISION IS REACHED

(Continued from Page One.)

hall. He will try to have the clock room of the aldermanic chamber annexed to the present suite of offices.

The aldermanic chamber, it is understood, will be used for large hearings, and the new city council will be given quarters in the present council chamber. The duties of the board of street commissioners under the new charter are greatly increased and they will need more room than they now have.

In order that the new mayor may understand that he is to be accorded every assistance from the Massachusetts Legislature, Speaker Joseph Walker has sent the following letter to Mr. Fitzgerald:

"I have noticed in the papers some intimations that suggestions from you, as mayor of Boston, may not be received by the Legislature of Massachusetts in an entirely friendly spirit. I believe that I speak not for myself alone but for members of the House of Representatives generally, when I say that we stand ready to cooperate with you most cordially for the welfare of the city of Boston."

OLD SCHOOLBOYS FEAST AT BOARD

The ninth annual banquet of the Williams Schoolboys Association of Chelsea was held at the Quincy house Thursday night. President Alden G. Alley was toastmaster.

Those officers were elected: President, Alexander Leslie; vice-presidents, Peter McGinn, George E. Willey, Dr. Charles H. Gaudman; secretary, Parker J. Richardson; treasurer, J. Lewis Carr; directors, Charles B. Burleigh, Abbott Bassett, Francis N. Tirrell, Dr. Edward Hamlin, Charles E. Legg, Daniel Sullivan, Harry Thompson, Herbert Fairfield and Alexander Cook; membership committee, Charles N. Morgan, Thomas E. Richards, Alden G. Alley, Richard W. Smith and William S. Young.

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY CANADIAN CLUB

The Canadian Club at its tenth annual meeting at Young's hotel Thursday night changed the by-laws to provide for annual meetings in the future in May. Provision was also made for the admission of associate and honorary members.

These officers were elected: President, Col. Alexander P. Graham; vice-presidents, Dr. W. E. Harris, Frederick L. Clements and Dr. W. H. Rudlick; treasurer, John F. Masters; secretary, C. B. B. Raymond; chaplain, the Rev. J. L. Campbell; historian, Thomas F. Anderson; auditor, Robert J. Dysart; executive committee, James Berwick, Harry Brown and Willard McLeod.

TELEPHONE WORK RESUMED TODAY

The Brighton exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is in full working order today, four of the regular operators reporting this morning and others being transferred temporarily from the Cambridge and Brookline exchanges.

Officials of the company today stated that all the keys at the exchange are in operation and that repairs on the ceiling will be pushed ahead as fast as practical.

The city building commissioner is investigating the cause of the collapse of the steel ceiling, but as yet has arrived at no definite conclusions.

TRAVELERS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The grand council for New England of the United Commercial Travelers of America will hold its semi-annual meeting in this city this evening in the rooms of Springfield hotel No. 12. Fifteen members of the grand council are expected, and among them will be Grand Councilor J. G. Gerry of Lewiston, Me., and William Nicholson of Providence, R. I., the secretary.

BIG BALL TONIGHT FOR BRICKLAYERS

The bricklayers and masons international union, which is holding its annual convention in Ford hall, will have a reception and ball this evening in Symphony hall, at which over 4000 are expected to be present.

SOCIETY CHAPTER IN ANNIVERSARY

Webster chapter, Phi Delta Phi, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the chapter at a banquet at the Boston City Club Thursday evening at which 65 members were present.

BROCKTON CHURCH TO BUILD

BROCKTON, Mass.—The church property and finance committee and the Rev. David B. Matthews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, have been authorized by the church to consider the advisability of purchasing or building a rectory for the church. It is also proposed to build an addition to the church edifice.

READY FOR CONTEST OF FIRST DISTRICTS IN ENGLISH VOTING

LONDON—Nominations in 74 parliamentary districts are being returned today, preparatory to elections in these districts tomorrow. Of the nominations returned today Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham and three other Conservatives were unopposed.

These four members of the new Parliament may be considered as returned today by a "no opposition" election. They are Joseph Chamberlain, for Birmingham west; Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir William R. Anson, for Oxford University; and John Walker Hills, for Durham.

Today's return of nominations was purely formal, as the candidates had already been agreed upon.

Of the total of 74 seats that will be decided in tomorrow's balloting, the Liberals hitherto held 48, the Conservatives 17 and the Laborites 9. As the Liberals and Laborites are allied this year, the Conservatives will have to make a gain of 21 in order to win the initial battle. It will be necessary, also, for the Conservatives to maintain about this ratio of gain throughout the rest of the election, if they are to control the next House of Commons.

The most sanguine Conservatives predict they will win tomorrow's contest. It is generally admitted that they will cut down the Liberal majority but not overcome it. Liberals insist that they will hold their own and possibly gain a few seats.

Of the elections tomorrow, not counting the four returned without opposition, 12 will be in London and 58 in the provinces.

NEW YORK WORKER OPENS CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

vocational advisers and their limitations. (3) Agencies designed to aid natural advisers.

Mr. Woods emphasized the spiritual point of view in regard to the development of vocational direction. He cited the case of the opening of an industrial school at Columbus, Ga., which was over-crowded because of laws which had just been put into effect, turning out child labor from the mills, as a well-balanced reform movement which commands the support of the majority of the people of the community.

The vital point in vocational training, Mr. Woods, considered to be the avoidance of mechanical work for the sake of the shop only, and the bringing out of the general economic bearing of the industry engaged in. He said that we need to get at the employer from his end. Meyer Bloomfield of the Massachusetts committee said that "vocational direction must not be connected with vocational training, since the idea of vocational direction is to supply certain experiences to be used when the time comes. Choice must have a history behind it because we have no data to guide us in the vocational direction of the child. Knowledge is at hand, but organization is not at hand."

Owen R. Lovejoy of New York, general secretary of the national child labor committee, was chairman of the second day's meeting, third session of the national conference on child labor, this morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Liberal Arts building of Boston university. The fourth session opened at 10:30 a. m. with Everett W. Lord of Boston, secretary for New England of the national committee, presiding.

The sixth session at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon was divided into two sections; the first was presided over by Homer Folks of New York, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and the second by Fred S. Hall of Philadelphia, secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University will preside over the seventh session at 8 o'clock this evening in Jacob Sleeper Hall of the Liberal Arts building, Boston University, and "Forces Antagonistic to Child Labor Reform" will be taken up.

Dr. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga., secretary for the southern states; John Golden of Fall River, Mass., president of the United Textile Workers of America; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, chairman of the welfare committee of the National Civic Federation; Edward N. Clobber of Cincinnati, secretary for the Ohio valley states of the national child labor committee; and Edward W. Frost of Milwaukee, chairman of the Wisconsin child labor committee were among the delegates who arrived Thursday.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York in an address to the conference Thursday said in part:

"No circumstances make child labor right. But child labor is one phase in the evolution of the southern cotton industry. And it is surely passing."

"It is not possible in these days, when a spirit of cooperation is taking the place of hostility, to show a man gently where he is in error, rather than to arouse his antagonism by seemingly condemning him without a hearing."

EX-JUDGE TRUAX PASSES AWAY.

NEW YORK—Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax passed away today in the Hotel Savoy.

M. PAULHAN SEEKS TO MAKE NEW SPEED AEROPLANE RECORD

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Louis Paulhan at the aviation meet today is tuning his machine for the effort to break the Curtiss speed record. His friends declare he will probably try to fly from this city to San Diego, 700 miles away, tomorrow.

Curtiss has a new machine which arrived Thursday, and he was working over it today preparatory to his afternoon's flight. In it he will endeavor to show that his machine is not an infringement on the Wright patents by tying the rear rudder and controlling the machine with the ailerons.

Hamilton, who failed Thursday in his attempt for the \$5000 prize for the fastest 10 laps, will try again today and will try to eclipse the Paulhan record for height.

Cablegrams received by the officials of the meet from Europe, ask verification of the Paulhan height record. Most of the cables intimate that the record should not be allowed unless absolutely affirmed by disinterested parties.

Clifford B. Harmon states that he will ascend on Feb. 12 in a balloon from San Antonio, Texas, and try to fly to New York in an attempt to lift the Latham cup.

It is officially stated that Paulhan will essay a flight late today with two women passengers.

The board of judges have arrived at the figures of M. Paulhan's high-flight record. The statement today says:

"A series of observations made during the flight and calculations from them by trigonometry proved that M. Paulhan reached 4165 feet, equivalent to 1269.7 meters. The International Aeronautical Federation in France certified that Hubert Latham, on Jan. 7, 1910, reached the altitude of 1050 meters, 3444 feet. M. Paulhan carried an aneroid barometer, which during his flight marked 4000 feet. The committee is unwilling to trust to this method. It therefore adopts the record of 4165 feet, and declares that M. Paulhan has exceeded the record of Mr. Latham by 721 feet (219.7 meters) and therefore holds the world's record."

HYDE PARKERS ASK ABOUT FINANCES OF INTERURBAN ROUTE

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The people of this town are greatly interested in the determining of an approved route and the outlook for the building within a reasonable time of the Boston & Providence interurban street railway and the question of expediting the matter which came up at the hearing before the railroad commissioners on Thursday.

Edwin C. Jenney, representing the town of Hyde Park, explained his side of the case this morning by saying that his clients want the road to take a route where it will benefit Hyde Park, not injure it. The promoters, he said, want a route through the residence district whereas the Hyde Park people want the route to be in Hyde Park avenue, through a subway to be constructed to Wolcott square in Readville.

Richard M. Saltonstall, representing the interurban people, today said: "We are undertaking to get a feasible route. The statute permits us, after that is accomplished, a year in which to secure subscriptions and gather the money."

TECH COMMISSION WILL AUDIT FUNDS

Technology is to have a finance commission that will take complete charge of the auditing of all the accounts of the various student organizations according to rulings passed Thursday by the student governing body. The committee is to be appointed by the institute committee each activity being allowed to send three delegates, the president of the institute committee being member ex-officio.

HELD IN PATROLMAN CASE.—John J. Leavey of Jamaica Plain was arraigned before Judge Murray in the superior criminal court this afternoon, charged with causing the killing of Patrolman Daniel M. F. Donovan at 71 Beach street, Thursday afternoon. He was held without bail on evidence furnished by young women witnesses. John Noonan, held on suspicion, was released.

JUDGES FOR HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE.—The Malden high school debating team has selected Senator Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett to act as one of the judges at the joint debate with Somerville Jan. 21. Somerville will elect a judge and the two will then select the third man. Mayor George H. Fall of Malden will preside.

JOHN P. HOPKINSON PASSES ON.—John Prentiss Hopkinson, one of the most noted educators in the United States and the founder of the Hopkinson school, passed away today at his home, 22 Craigie street, Cambridge. He was a brother of Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, wife of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University.

CLUB TO TRAIN CITIZENS.

NEW YORK—The City History Club is shortly to start a civic training class, for which plans have already been formulated. It is designed to furnish teachers, social workers and club leaders with a practical method for introducing into their work some civic stimulus and aid in the work of producing good citizens.

TEACHERS' COUNCIL DELEGATES NAMED FOR PENSION PLAN

The names of the 81 delegates to the Boston teachers council on pensions chosen at the election which closed late Thursday were made public today. They are as follows:

Group 1, board of superintendents, one delegate—Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter.

Group 2, principals of schools and districts, three delegates—Lola P. Howard, Charles Sumner district; Joshua M. Dill, John A. Andrew district; John F. Eliot, East Boston high school.

Group 3, directors, supervisors, assistant directors and assistant supervisors, one delegate—Miss Mary C. Mellyn, supervisor of substitutes.

Group 4, men teachers in normal, high and Latin schools, three delegates—Samuel F. Tower, English high; James E. Downey, high school of commerce; Charles L. Reed, Mechanic Arts high.

Group 5, women teachers in normal, high and Latin schools, three delegates—Mary I. Adams, West Roxbury high; Elizabeth E. Hough, girls' high; Rose A. Carrigan, normal.

Group 6, submasters in elementary schools, three delegates—George A. Smith, Mather district; Murray H. Balou, William E. Russell district; Arthur A. Lincoln, Mather district.

Group 7, masters' assistants, first assistants and first assistants in charge of elementary schools, three delegates—Mary A. Perkins, Prince district; Lily B. Atherton, Dearborn district; Elizabeth G. Melcher, Bowditch district.

Group 8, assistants in elementary schools in seven divisions, four from each division.

First division—Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman, Blackinton, Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, Warren districts—Elenette Pillsbury, Adams district; Caroline E. Gary, Harvard district; Lydia E. Hapenny, Prescott district; Florence M. Glover, Chapman district.

Second division, Bowdoin, Eliot, Hancock, Wendell Phillips, Wells, Washington districts—Eleanor A. M. Colleton, Hancock district; Katherine A. Kigen, Wells district; Lulu A. L. Hill, Wells district; Isabel R. Haskins, Eliot district.

Third division, Brimmer, Prince, Quincy, Winthrop, Dwight, Everett, Franklin, Horace Mann, Hyde, Rice, Sherwin districts—Bridget A. Foley, Quincy district; Adella E. Baldwin, Sherwin district; Anna E. Murdoch, Prince district; Clara P. Wardwell, Dwight district.

Fourth division, Bigelow, Gaston, John A. Andrew, Lawrence, Frederick W. Lincoln, Norcross, Shurtleff, Thomas N. Hart, Oliver Hazard Perry, William E. Russell districts—Elizabeth J. Andrews, Lawrence district; Caroline M. Kingman, Gaston district; Julia G. Leary, Oliver Hazard Perry district; Fannie G. Patten, Thomas N. Hart district.

Fifth division, Comins, Dearborn, Dilaway, Dudley, George Putnam, Hugh O'Brien, Lewis, Martin, Phillips Brooks districts—Katherine A. Cuniff, Dilaway district; Mary I. Chamberlain, Dudley district; Florence Cahill, Phillips Brooks district.

Sixth division, Agassiz, Bowditch, Charles Sumner, Jefferson, Longfellow, Lowell, Francis Parkman, Robert G. Shaw, Bennett, Washington, Allston, Thomas Gardner districts—Alice M. Barton, Charles Sumner district; Mary A. McCarty, Longfellow district; Annie E. Bancroft, Agassiz district; Annie W. Leonard, Jefferson district.

Seventh division, Christopher Gibson, Edward Everett, Gilbert Stuart, Henry L. Pierce, Mary Hemmenway, Mather, Minot, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Roger Wolcott—Elizabeth C. Bonney, Mather district; Mary Waterman, Mary Hemmenway district; Mary H. Brick, Oliver Wendell Holmes district; Mary S. Merriek, Henry L. Pierce district.

Group 9, kindergarten—A. Gertrude Mallock, Edward Everett district; Elizabeth C. Barry, Dilaway district; Lillian B. Poor, Bowditch district.

Group 10, assistants and instructors in special subjects, such as sewing, cooking, manual training and department of school hygiene, three delegates—Florence P. Donelson, Mary Hemmenway district; Mary C. Mitchell, Dilaway district; Celia B. Hallstrom, Eliot district.

SCORES PETITION MAYORALTY PLAN

"The object of nomination papers is good—to require a candidate for mayor of Boston to show that at least 5000 citizens desire his candidacy and will vote for him—but in fact it shows nothing of the kind," said ex-Gov. John D. Long of the city election to the Massachusetts Club. "Of 5000 voters who signed Hibbard's nomination papers, two thirds did not vote for him. Of the 5000 on Taylor's papers seven eighths did not vote for him. It is common knowledge that four out of five men will sign any such paper out of good nature."

RAPS CRITICISMS OF MAYOR WOODS

Alderman William P. Jones of Somerville at a meeting of the board of aldermen Thursday evening took exception to the criticisms of the heads of several city departments contained in the inaugural address of Mayor John M. Woods.

Alderman Jones moved that the order to print the inaugural be laid on the table. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of such an action.

Happenings in New York

PLANS TO RECLAIM GREAT HACKENSACK MEADOW ARE VITAL

NEW YORK—Of vital importance to the policy of developing northern New Jersey and of the extension of dock facilities on New York harbor is the proposition to reclaim the Hackensack and Passaic meadows and the waterway improvement of the Newark bay district. Several engineers of repute have been engaged in examining the situation, and Mayor Haussling of Newark in collaboration with them has drawn upon an extensive plan for the accomplishment of the work.

The mayor believes in the purchase of the entire meadow tract fronting on Newark bay by the city of Newark or reclamation and development. He thinks that the investment would be a paying one for the municipality and be a source of perpetual income to the city. He recommends further conferences before a definite policy is adopted in order that no blunder be made before a work of such magnitude to the city is undertaken. The meadows when reclaimed will be put to industrial uses. New factories are continually springing up along the streams of nearby New Jersey, the cities of Newark, Jersey City and other centers are continually spreading out, and the railroad lines which find their tide-water terminal on the west side of New York harbor are increasing their traffic by leaps and bounds, all of which predicts a bright future for this swampy region should it be made habitable.

On the other hand free navigation of Newark bay and its tributaries is essential to the growth of the section and is also essential to the future development of the entire harbor of New York. Liberal plans for the enlarging of shipping facilities are included in the general scheme.

Suburban News

CHELSEA.

The newly installed officers of Womans Relief Corps No. 10 are: President, Mrs. Frankella Basford; vice-presidents, Mrs. Augusta Crane, Mrs. Minnie Edwards; chaplain, Mrs. Mattie Delay; secretary, Mrs. S. Jessie Crowell; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza A. Baker; conductor, Mrs. Elizabeth Nickerson; guard, Mrs. Mary Lewis; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Alice A. Lincoln.

The new officers for camp 81, Sons of Veterans, are: Commander, Ernest E. Gilman; vice-commanders, George Kimball, John E. Dunlap; camp council, Fred Samuel, W. H. Grady, George Pierce. The new officers for the auxiliary camp are: President, Mrs. Hattie E. Williams; vice-presidents, Mrs. Lila A. Mallett; secretary, Mrs. Clara Samuels; treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle Duggan; guide, Mrs. Louise M. Wilcox; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Mary Hubbard.

MALDEN.

At the annual election of officers of the Malden Club held Thursday evening, M. Sumner Coggan was elected president for another year. The directors elected were John M. Keen, Edward L. MacArthur and Samuel W. Perry. Arthur W. Clapp was elected treasurer and George C. England clerk.

The College Club has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Lyman C. Newell; vice-president, Miss Mary A. Herriek; secretary, Miss Amy W. French; treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Conant; directors, Mrs. E. J. Rowse, Mrs. Dudley B. Seaver and Mrs. Mark Wilmarth.

MEDFORD.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the First Universalist church has elected: President, Mrs. Abbie G. Lewis; vice-president, Mrs. Jessie Richards; secretary, Mrs. Lesbia A. Joyce; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

Henry A. Treuthardt, who has been appointed adjutant-general on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Edward J. Gihon of the Spanish War Veterans, is a letter carrier at the Medford postoffice, where he has served since 1901.

EVERETT.

The Rev. Donald McCallum, for the past two years pastor of the Church of Christ, will resign his pastorate the first of next month and return to his home in Australia, where he has not visited since 1902.

MELROSE.

A mock court trial is to be given by the Y. M. C. A. in Association hall Jan. 31. The First Universalist church has voted to build a large Sunday school room under the main auditorium at a cost of \$5000.

Melrose chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold its installation of officers at the Masonic Temple Saturday evening.

WINTHROP.

The Winthrop Historical and Improvement Society at its last meeting discussed the subject presented to them by the United Improvement Association and put themselves on record as favoring the substitution of electric cars for steam. They also decided to make an effort to cooperate with other local societies to have a safer Fourth of July celebration this year.

NEWTON.

A parish party, under the auspices of the Channing Alliance, will be held tonight at the Hunnewell Club.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT FAVORS CITY BATHHOUSES FOR CONEY

NEW YORK—The campaign for municipal bathhouses at Coney Island will soon culminate, as the matter is to be brought up officially by the new president of Brooklyn, Alfred E. Steers. The new officials of the borough have gone on record as being in favor of moving against the monopoly of the bathhouse "barons" and the abuses they foster. "Conditions at Coney Island must be improved," said Mr. Steers in discussing the matter. "It is my intention to take up the matter of a municipal bathing establishment at Coney Island in the near future. The many complex matters of

immediate importance to the people of Brooklyn are now receiving attention, and we are making all possible headway."

"I have requested Public Works Commissioner Founds to pass upon the plans already prepared and to make recommendations concerning them. As soon as I have received his report I will present the matter to the board of estimate for action."

"The question is one of great importance to many thousands who are unable to pay the excessive fees demanded, and in accordance with my promise made during the campaign, I propose to do all in my power to remedy conditions."

STATE OF NEW YORK HAS PHEASANT EGG SUPPLY FOR FARMS

NEW YORK—The state game farm at Sherburne announces that it has a quantity of pheasants' eggs which may be secured upon application. Pheasants are recommended as insect eaters and therefore a desirable bird to have on a farm. The farmer who does not want his farm against hunters, however, will be given the preference in the distribution.

State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams makes an important recommendation concerning streams in his annual report. He says there is little general realization of the number and extent of streams in this state which have become public highways. They total some 1800 miles. Excepting those forming a part of the state canal system, no official charge is taken of them. He proposes that steps be taken looking toward a better understanding and inspection, protection and better utilization of these state properties.

There appears to be little doubt among the legislators at Albany and the people generally that telegraph and telephone supervision in this state must come before the end of the present legislative session. The only difference of opinion on this point is regarding the degree of authority to be vested in the public service commissions.

"In January 20 years ago, public lectures were inaugurated in the city of New York," says the annual report of the supervisor of lectures. "From a small beginning in six schoolhouses the system has grown and expanded until this year there were delivered in 109 lecture centers lectures on 1375 different subjects before 3715 audiences by a staff of 641 lecturers, at which the total attendance was 1,213,116 and the average attendance 212."

The supervisor says that year by year the organization has been made more effective. The uncorrelated groups of lectures, still necessary in some centers, are gradually being replaced by organized courses. In selecting subjects for the lectures, the expressed desire of the people, the known characteristics of the neighborhood, and the previously arranged programs, are considered. Lectures on all subjects have been planned with the broad purpose of popularizing general knowledge, and those to foreigners of training immigrants to citizenship.

The state of New York and the city of New York are each spending a hundred million dollars in great engineering projects upon which 14,000 laborers, nearly all foreigners, are employed. By the end of the year it is estimated that the city and state will have 40,000 men in their employ on the two engineering projects now under construction, the Catskill aqueduct and the large canal.

TAMMANY CHIEF REVISITS MAYOR

NEW YORK—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, Thursday paid his third visit to Mayor Gaynor, who frankly stated that Mr. Murphy had called to talk about appointments, but said the Tammany leader had made no specific recommendations. The mayor was asked if he thought Mr. Murphy was pleased with the appointments which have already been made.

"So far as I know Mr. Murphy is satisfied," the mayor replied. "I have been led to believe so."

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS OFFICERS

The Malden board of trade elected officers Thursday night as follows: Treasurer, Walter S. Hopkins; secretary, W. L. Smith; directors, ex-Mayor Charles G. Warren, R. C. Clifford, J. B. Barreit, E. E. Locke, F. N. Joslin, Frank A. Bayrd, Edwin Treland and Charles Schumaker.

The directors will later organize and elect a president and vice-president. E. E. Locke, president for the past year, will probably be reelected.

QUINCY EX-MAYOR PASSES AWAY.—QUINCY, Mass.—Ex-Mayor James Thompson passed away at his home today. He was a member of the Quincy city council in 1892, '93 and '94, and served the General Court in 1896, '97 and '98, and was mayor in 1903, '06, '07.

CITY WORKING DAY MAY BE EXTENDED

NEW YORK—The municipal employees of New York, only now beginning to recover from the grief caused by the announcement that time machines would be installed to insure full-time work, are perturbed at the latest news that Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray of Manhattan conceives it his duty to urge an extension of the minimum hours of work for all people in the employ of the city. The present working day is six hours, and this the assemblyman proposes to lengthen to seven. This, he claims, would save the city \$6,000,000 a year.

It is said that if city employees would work one hour longer each day, not a name would be drawn from New York's civil list for a full year except for policemen, firemen and school teachers.

CHARITY REPORT STIRS NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The announcement that the state board of public charities will urge the Legislature to subject all private charitable institutions and associations to visitation and supervision by the board, whether or not they receive public funds, has aroused a storm of opposition in this city.

In the state board's report to the Legislature stress was laid on the fact that the various institutions supported entirely by private funds make annual expenditures estimated at \$10,000,000 and have thousands of beneficiaries and inmates. The board maintains that the public has a right to information concerning the people thus supported privately and the way in which the money is spent.

TWO BILLS AIMED AGAINST VAGRANT

NEW YORK—Vagrants will be denied the privileges of the open road if the Legislature passes two bills soon to be introduced under the auspices of the Prison Association and other philanthropic bodies. One bill provides for a labor colony for vagrants. The other provides for a state home for such wanderers.

It has been estimated that this class costs the taxpayer \$2,000,000 annually. Friends of the proposed measure say that a labor colony would not be a great expense to the state.

PUBLISHING FIRM GOES TO SUBURBS

NEW YORK—The publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. announces the coming transfer of its establishment from the heart of the metropolis to Mineola, L. I., about 35 minutes' ride out of New York.

The plans have been practically completed and work will start in the immediate future so that the building can be occupied next August. There are over 400 employees affected by the change. The new building will be unique in being designed after the New College at Oxford, Eng.



Baryta Foot Warmers

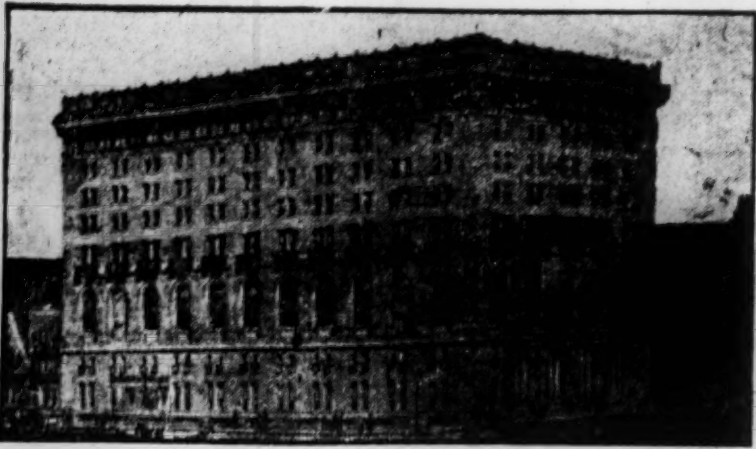
BEST IN THE WORLD

No Hot Coal, no Hot Water, both are undesirable.

As a Warming-Pan or Foot Warmer for the Bed it has no equal.

Perfectly

OPTIMISM FILLS Y. M. C. A. MEN OVER PLANS FOR THE FUTURE



PROPOSED NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Plans now being rushed for erection of capacious structure at the corner of Arlington and Newbury streets.

The officers of the Boston Y. M. C. A. today are in conference regarding the problems confronting the association in consequence of the burning of its building Thursday, but it was said this afternoon that there was nothing further to say regarding plans for the future at this time.

The association elected directors as follows for the term expiring in 1914 at a meeting in the Trinity chapel Thursday evening: Frank W. Carter, George W. Coleman, J. Grafton Minor, Edwin Farham Greene, John E. Roussimare, and for the term expiring 1911, Jesse S. Wiley.

After the regular business of the evening was concluded Dr. L. L. Doggett, President of the Young Men's Christian Association Training school of Springfield, Mass., delivered an address on "The Association as a World Wide Movement."

Notwithstanding the great loss the association has met with and the serious embarrassment to its present work, there was a splendid spirit of optimism and courage which has always characterized the work of the association.

Dr. Garland, the physical director, said that he had been around town all day in search of gymnasiums to accommodate the members. He found three, he said, and by tonight hopes to begin gymnastic work again.

George W. Coleman, director of the religious department, said that the regular Sunday afternoon religious meeting will be held in People's temple.

Professor Beale of Harvard University tendered the association the use of the Harvard Law school, the library and study rooms, which were, he said, at the disposal of the students of the Y. M. C. A. evening law school.

Members of Young Mens Christian Association, Here Is an After-Fire Directory

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS,
481 Boylston street.
DAY SCHOOL, Boston Y. M. C. A.
Building, Boylston street.
EVENING SCHOOL, Liberal Arts
building, Boston University.
LAW SCHOOL, Harvard Law School
building.
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, Tech labor-
atories.
ELECTRICAL and automobile
school, Harvard street.
RELIGIOUS, social and athletic de-
partments, not secured as yet.
SOME OTHER branches in the Pub-
lic Library.
RELIGIOUS MEETINGS, Peoples
Temple.

FISHERMAN TELLS SECRETS OF BOSTON CHANDLER'S STORE

(Continued from Page One.)

they are attached to the sinker in hand-line fishing, and in trawling it is attached to the ground line of the trawl."

Much relieved by this patient explanation, the newspaperman hazarded a few more inquiries, and finally learned his modest informant himself was the inventor of the "patent" swivels. He was pressed to tell the story of his invention.

"Once when I was out on a shore boat," he began, "and we were cruising around on a bare spot, I caught a whopping big skate with a tail as long as a cow's, on my line. Well, there he was, no earthly good to me, and about a fathom of line down his throat. I remember telling the cook that I wished there was some way to get rid of a nuisance like that without having to stop fishing for an hour to explore for that hook. The notion kept coming back to me and I couldn't seem to get rid of it, even when I was ashore."

"That winter when I was home on the farm I commenced to have a sort of an idea about these patents, and so the next time I went fishing, the next spring, and we were handling on Brown's bank I started to work out my scheme. I first whittled a mold out of wood and melted pewter to make the parts of the swivel. I was late getting on deck the morning I finished it, and I remember the man next to me had already caught 15 fish. I had two or three gangions ready, with a good, hard knot at the upper end, so I slipped one into the swivel loop and my line went over the side. In no time a big cod was hooked and when I pulled him in I simply slipped out the knot from the pewter loop, attached a fresh gangion already baited, and had the thing overboard before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'"

"Well, to make a long story short, that night I was high line by a margin of 18 fish, and I hadn't worked as hard as the other fellows either. Before that voyage was over, and we were out only three weeks, all but one of our crew was using one of those swivels, and he was low line. That was way back in '67 and I had the thing patented the next year."

"All the handliners use them now, and I've heard old fishermen say that they wouldn't take \$5 apiece for them if they couldn't get another."

"Anywhere from 80 to 100 vessels are using this gear on the banks every season and all of the 125 or more fish fishermen that go dory handling on Georges and Pallock rip shoals would soon think of making a trip without hooks as to be without their patents."

At the Railway Terminals

Signal Engineer Fitzgerald of the Boston & Albany road left South station on the composite engine Berkshire at 8 o'clock this morning for an inspection trip to Albany and return.

John Sullivan, who has been night yardmaster of the Boston Terminal Company at the South station since its opening, has resigned to accept a position with the Boston & Albany road, from which he came to the terminal.

President W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines returned to New York early this morning on the New Haven's "Owl" express.

Signal Engineer Vernon of the New Haven road is having estimates made as to the cost of installing an all-electric machine at Chickering Roxbury yard.

EXPECT FULL SUM SECURED TONIGHT

The Wakefield Y. M. C. A. campaign for \$12,000 will probably close tonight, it is announced, three days before the time limit originally set. \$11,407.50 having been subscribed to date. The solicitors gathered in \$444.25 in subscriptions Thursday and are confident that the full amount will be raised by tonight.

PRESIDENT OF TUFTS GOES WEST. MEDFORD, Mass., President Hamilton of Tufts College left today for the middle West, where he will deliver speeches at Worcester, Ind., Chicago and Pittsburg, and, after spending several days in New York, will return to College Hill Jan. 25.

ABRUZZI AFTER SOUTH POLE. PARIS.—The Academy of Science learned today that the Duke of Abruzzi is preparing to go in search of the south pole, following a different course than that taken by Lieutenant Shackleton.

RAILWAY TO CROSS THE ANDES NEARS COMPLETION IN CHILE



MOUNTAIN SCENE ON TRANS-ANDEAN RAILROAD.

The views along this line are very fine, the higher peaks of the snow-covered Cordillera being constantly in sight and producing an ever-changing panorama.

WASHINGTON.—Under government guarantee the Trans-Andean railway, of Chile, is now nearing completion. It is figured that all the work will be done and trains be running by spring. This section in Chile is the connecting link in a system of railway which will join, for the first time, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across South America. The termini are Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine republic, and Valparaiso, the chief port of Chile.

Horace S. Pratt, a civil engineer, an American by birth and education, but now residing in the latter city, has been in Washington recently, and what he had to say about this new railway and its commercial and political importance, not only to South America, but to the whole world, is interesting.

"The line will be 888 miles in length," said Mr. Pratt, "and the work of construction has been under way, with interruptions due to a variety of causes, since 1880. The final section, being built through the mountainous regions on the Chilean side of the Andes, will be completed probably during the spring or early summer of 1910. Work on this section has been under way for five years, but it has progressed slowly, owing to the difficult engineering problems incident to mountainous construction. The chief problem now on hand is the long summit tunnel, which is rapidly nearing completion. The cost of this part of the line will be \$6,500,000."

"Some idea of the importance of this new railway may be had when I tell you that it will reduce the time between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso to about 24 hours. The old trip by steamer around the horn takes 10 days. It will also shorten the route between Europe and the east coast of South America, Australia and Japan by about 1000 miles, and give quicker service between the Argentine republic and the entire west coast of South America."

"Notwithstanding the present incomplete state of the new railway, during which passengers have been transferred by stage across the mountains from one end to the other of the finished work, it may interest you to know that more than 300,000 persons were carried during the past year. This number, it is believed, will be duplicated many times when through trains are running. The new road will thus serve to bring the people of the east and west closer together, and help create that feeling of mutual respect and good-will which is necessary if South America is to fulfill its destiny and become a power for good among the peoples of the world."

"It was away back in 1890 that the possibility of such a railway was first seriously discussed, but no action was taken until 1873, when the Argentine republic granted a concession for the eastern section of the line. But not until seven years later was any of the actual work of construction done. On the Chilean side of the mountains a line was already in operation as far as Los Andes, 78 miles from Valparaiso. The people of South America are enthusiastic over the prospects for increased trade as the result of this new railway. They already have assurances that much of the passenger traffic from western Europe to the far east will come their way. This will help give Europe, with which South American trade is very freely, a better idea of the possibilities of this country, and this in turn will be expected to increase European investments in South American enterprises of all kinds. But to my mind, as I have already said, the new line seems to promise most because it will bring the countries of South American enterprises of all kinds, increasing the confidence and esteem of these peoples for each other, and so add much to the security and the peace of this half of the world."

PROPOSE INCREASE TO OFFICIALS. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A resolution increasing the salary of the Governor of Rhode Island from \$3000 to \$4000, and that of the executive secretary from \$1200 to \$1800 was referred to the finance committee by the Senate Thursday.

WALKER BILL CALLS FOR REFERENDUM ON DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Speaker Joseph Walker filed in the Massachusetts House late Thursday a bill calling for direct nominations in the senatorial and representative districts. The bill provides for a local referendum next November, and in each district in which it is passed, if the bill becomes law, as it probably will, the act shall go into effect in 1911. Where nominations by direct plurality now prevail the bill is to have no effect.

Representative Conway of ward 23 filed a bill asking that the relations as to employees between those employing under the commonwealth and the civil service commission be more closely defined.

The O'Brien order abolishing pairing was reported by the rules committee and went into the orders of the day for today.

Representative Emerson of Boston filed his own bill providing that employees of the commonwealth may be retired after 25 years of service if incapacitated.

POLITICAL LETTER BY EX-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON.—It is reported here that letters have been received in Washington from Colonel Roosevelt in which he gives hearty endorsement to President Taft's action with regard to the tariff and the sentiments uttered by him on his western trip, even those sentiments which have provoked considerable adverse comment on the part of devoted followers of Colonel Roosevelt in the middle West.

It is asserted by men who claim to be cognizant of the contents of Colonel Roosevelt's communications that he discouraged the efforts of some of his friends who had been writing to him to find fault with President Taft, and that he indicated very plainly that when he returned to the United States he would not permit himself to be used in the prospective effort to discredit Mr. Taft and his administration.

CRESTED BREEDS OFFICERS NAMED

At the first annual meeting of the Crested Breeds Association at the poultry show, which continued today and ends Saturday, Thursday, these officers were elected: President, William McNeil, London, Ont.; vice-president, E. B. Reynolds, New York city; secretary-treasurer, John A. Gough, Meriden, Conn.; assistant secretary, James Cutting, South Braintree; directors, W. B. Atherton, Boston; Miss L. E. Ives, Braintree, Mass.; James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me.; William McNeil, London, Ont.; the Rev. C. E. Peterson, West Pembroke, Me.; Charles L. Seely, Afton, N. Y.; Richard Oke, London, Ont.; William Minnick, Carlisle, Pa.; E. B. Reynolds, New York city; George E. Winters, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; Eliot Hubbard, Boston, and Robert F. Horte, South Braintree.

SWITCHMEN IN CONFERENCE. WASHINGTON.—Representatives of the Switchmen Union of North America and of the railroads operating out of Chicago continue in conference with the Erdman act mediators, Chairman Knapp and Dr. Neill.

NEXT FALL'S SHOES HERE. The representatives of a majority of the big shoe manufacturers of the country are in Boston today with samples of all their lines for the fall trade of 1910.

ELEVATED ROAD VOLUNTARILY GIVES MEN THIRD RAISE IN PAY

THE Boston Elevated railway has put in effect today, for the third time in seven years, a voluntary increase of the pay of its employees. The company has announced increases that will amount to \$100,000 a year.

Under the new scale car-house station masters, highest grade, will receive 30 cents an hour; inspectors and starters, highest grade, 28½ cents an hour; elevator motormen, highest grade, 28½ cents an hour; surface conductors and motormen, highest grade, 26 cents an hour. The next grade of conductors and motormen will get 25.5 cents, the next 24.7, the next 24.1 and the next 23.5. Elevated guards of the highest grade will receive 24½ cents an hour, and brakemen of the highest grade 22 cents an hour.

Not only the 15-year man (first grade) but the man who has been in the employ of the Elevated for only a year benefits by this "dividend-sharing," for it is generally recognized that when General Hancock decided to hand out more than \$100,000 in bonuses he was really giving back to the conductors, motormen, and others a share of what they had helped to clear for his company.

LABOR MEN WANT GRAND OPERA. NEW YORK.—The Central Federated Labor Union will ask the board of estimate today to furnish money to give a series of public operatic concerts at which the works of the great masters will be interpreted by the opera stars.



MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT

President of Boston Elevated, who has determined upon giving men more money for their services.

CANADA'S NAVAL BILL COMES UP IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Parliament has today on its hands the very question which the peace advocates have been hoping that it would escape, Sir Wilfrid Laurier having launched his plan for a Canadian navy.

The issue is on in earnest and present indications are that, at the most, the navy, at the start, will comprise five protected cruisers and six destroyers to be built in Canada at a cost of \$16,000,000.

Four hours of debate on the bill's first reading proved that Canadian sentiment is not deep enough to bear the dreadnoughts which the ultra-imperialists have exhorted the government to build or pay for.

All sides had their timing. Sir Wilfrid upheld the purely autonomous view, wherein the fleet will be under the control of the government always, unless it shall choose to turn the force over to the royal navy in war.

EDUCATION CALLED STATE'S GREATEST AND BEST INDUSTRY

"Education is the greatest industry in Massachusetts and it is necessary for the best interests of the commonwealth that the educators and the leaders of commerce and other forms of industry should get together in better mutual understanding than in the past."

So spoke James P. Munroe, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on education, who presided at the special banquet Thursday evening at the Hotel Vendome given by the Chamber of Commerce to presidents and members of the faculty of the various Massachusetts higher institutions of learning.

Among the college officials at the banquet were Presidents MacLaurin of Tech, Thomas L. Gasson, Boston College; Kenyon L. Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College; L. Clarke Seelye of Smith; E. C. Sanford of Clark College; Henry Lefavour of Simmons College; W. E. Huntington of Boston University; E. A. Engler of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Prof. J. H. Ropes of Harvard.

HOMESTEAD REPORT OPPOSES THE STATE HOUSING THE NEEDY

The homestead commission in its report filed at the State House today does not recommend that country homes be provided for the poor by the state. The commission questions the constitutionality of providing such homes for persons now living in the city unless they are provided for all citizens of the state. The commissioners recommend that the work of the state board of agriculture in providing information as to suitable homes in the country be amplified.

The report is signed by Commissioners Albion F. Bemis of Brookline, Jeremiah J. Mahoney of Lawrence, George S. Ladd of Sturbridge and William S. Felton of Salem. Commissioner Freeman M. Saltus of Worcester, however, declines to sign the report on the ground that he believes the state should take some action in the matter of providing country homes for the poor, and that the matter should not be further postponed. Mr. Saltus, it is understood, will probably not file a dissenting report.



Counter Clearing Markdown

Involved are Morse-made Overcoats and Suits of this season's designs. Not a lot of "has-beens" from three or four seasons back. Some of the garments here but a few weeks. Splendid choice afforded and the prices are extremely interesting. All Morse-made, remember!

OVERCOATS AND SUITS

For Men and Young Men

Suits that were \$30 and \$35, now \$24.50
Suits that were \$25 and \$28, now \$18.50
Suits that were \$20 and \$22.50, now \$14.50
Suits that were \$15 and \$16.50, now \$11.50

OVERCOATS

\$12 Coats, \$8.50 \$15 Coats, \$10.00 \$18 Coats, \$12.50
\$20 Coats, \$14.50 \$22.50 Coats, \$16.50 \$25 Coats, \$18.50
\$30 Coats, \$22.50 \$40 Coats, \$30.00 \$50 Coats, \$37.50

Markdowns on all Boys' Overcoats and Suits.
20% off on men's heavy reefers and ulsters.
20% off on all fur and fur lined overcoats.
Special price-cuts on men's shoes, shirts, underwear and caps. See window displays.

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Adams Square

MR. TAFT'S EFFORTS TO WIN INSURGENTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL

WASHINGTON.—There is a distinct feeling of optimism in the air today about the capital relative to the situation between the insurgents of the House and the administration and it is clearly predicted on all sides that, if a thorough settlement of the difficulties cannot be achieved, there will be established, at least, a status of understanding which will enable President Taft to put through the legislative program at this session of Congress up in which he has set his heart.

The result of his conferences with Representative E. A. Hayes of California, chairman of the insurgent committee, and the subsequent conference of Mr. Hayes with a score or more of his countrymen, it is said, to ease the strain that has been growing more and more tense in the past few weeks, and which threatened to come to a climax over the appointment of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee.

Speaker Cannon, who was shorn of his power to appoint the House members of the committee, through the insurgent vote which gave the lower body the right to elect them, now promises that the insurgents shall have a square deal in the matter. Inasmuch as it was expected that he would do all he could to delay and thwart the men who clipped his wings, this comes as cheering proof that the attempt of Mr. Taft to conciliate matters has met with some of the success that he hopes to win.

The proposition advanced by Mr. Hayes to his colleagues, presumably at the President's instigation, looks to the following program:

The House insurgents are to go peacefully to the caucus next Tuesday night, which will be called to nominate the Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee. These are to be elected by the House and not appointed by the speaker. Some of the insurgents were willing to go so far as to permit themselves to be read out of the party by the Cannon supporters. This the President ardently hopes will not occur.

In return for pacific participation in the caucus the insurgents, numbering about 26, are to be permitted to name one of the four Republican members of the committee of six representatives. As the insurgent member of the committee the name of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has been discussed, but no formal selection of him has been made.

Representative McCall, who was on the slate which the President had prepared before the House overthrow Speaker Cannon and voted to elect the committee, it was said, has been selected as one of the members of the committee from the ranks of the regulars. As the presence of two men from one state on the committee would be met with objections, it is likely that an arrangement will be made for the withdrawal of Mr. McCall or Mr. Gardner.

MR. PINCHOT CALLS UPON THE COUNTRY TO DEFEND RIGHTS

WASHINGTON.—Gifford Pinchot, late chief forester, says in a statement that is being discussed here today:

"The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of popular government are both at stake. The one means conservation no less than the other."

This epitomizes the formal announcement which will enable President Taft to put through the legislative program at this session of Congress up in which he has set his heart.

The former official declares that the great moral issue that now faces the country is not the loss of natural resources so much as whether special interests or the people shall rule.

Mr. Pinchot expresses his sorrow at leaving the service and plunges into a resume of the events leading up to and the establishment of the national conservation commission, "whose report gave us a new conception of the value of our national resources."

He tells how the "enemies in Congress" blocked the work of the commission by lack of appropriation and continues:

"The recommendations of the commission still wait for action. All wise men will agree that the situation is serious."

"Unless Congress acts the water powers will pass into the hands of special interests without charge and without limit of time. So with the phosphate deposits on public lands when the withdrawals, which now protect them, are removed. So with the enormously valuable coal deposits in Alaska, which the present law would sell for \$10 an acre."

"In the absence of proper action two great conservation plans for the public welfare may fail. The first is the control of water powers on navigable streams in the public interest. The second is the construction of the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf."

"The first great immediate danger is that the water powers will be lost; the second, that the coal lands will be lost," the statement concludes. "But these specific dangers of public loss are merely parts of the great issue between the special interests and the rest of us. That issue is whether this country shall be managed by men for human welfare, or by money for profit."

BALLINGER BOOM FOR SENATORSHIP

WASHINGTON.—The feasibility of booming Secretary Ballinger for United States senator is being considered by a coterie of politicians, who are very busy these days in trying to get him out of the cabinet. They would put him in the seat now occupied by Samuel H. Piles. The election will be by primary next autumn for a term beginning March 4, 1911. Secretary Ballinger has not indicated that he cares for a toga.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and Bands, plain and creased, Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

What the Students Are Doing



The Music World

New York Music

NEW YORK—In looking back from some time in the future this year's operatic season in New York might veritably be styled a "Tosca" year. It is curious that a work like that of Puccini should be presented in so short a time with so great a variety of cast.

On Wednesday Mme. Olive Fremstad essayed the title role here for the second time. Her capabilities are so great for fine and artistic singing that her friends are inclined to regret that her desire to experiment with untried roles has led her to go so far from her way as Tosca takes her. Her conception of the part, however, is original; she was reserved in the first act and abundantly generous in the second, quite in keeping with the requirements, although the role is so very different from those to which she is traditionally bound, Venus, Sieglinde, Fricka, or Kundry.

Carmen Melis is another debutante in the role of Tosca this year. She is a young woman, born in Sardinia. She has sung in the cities of Italy and in Geneva, Warsaw, Odessa and even before the Khedive of Egypt in the course of an engagement in Cairo. She is very handsome and there is a certain originality about her work which might have interested Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the original creator of the part of Sordani's heroine in the original drama.

Gerardine Farrar was lately seen for the first time as Tosca and Emmy Destinn, who hopes soon to sing the part on Broadway, will have Farrar and Fremstad as her American rivals, not to speak of foreigners.

Mme. Milka Ternina created Tosca in New York. Emma Eames succeeded to the part, and once Cavalleri sang it without rehearsal. Maria Lohr was heard in it last winter at the Manhattan. Marguerite Sylva also sang it there early this fall, while Ester Adalberto was heard in a rival Tosca with an Italian company at the Academy of Music.

Mme. Lillian Nordica's reappearance as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" last evening was the most interesting event of the week from the personal side. Mme. Nordica is one of the singers who helped Colonel Mapleson make his great Academy-Metropolitan fight when the first opera war of two houses began in this city years ago. Although not a regular member of his company, Mme. Nordica effected her American operatic debut in "Faust" at the Academy on Nov. 26, 1883, when she was announced as Mme. Norton-Gower. She had already sung the role in Paris two years before. The year before that she made her debut in Italy in "Traviata." A critic at the time of her first appearance here wrote:

"Of Mrs. Norton-Gower, the first statement must be that she gives abundant evidence of having been admirably trained in the spirit of Gounod's music and the tragedy. Nearly every number in the score which falls to the part of Marguerite she sang with commendable intelligence and taste. The most obvious criticism was that the spirit so excellently conceived by her put a severe strain upon the matter in her control. It cost her a manifest effort to do what she well knew how to do, for she is not a phenomenal vocalist. She has a voice of fine texture, and her tones are generally sympathetic. She sings with feeling, but acts with more. Her performance was meritorious beyond the performance of any of Mr. Mapleson's women singers. Mmes. Patti and Gerster expected."

Beethoven's Fifth and Sixth symphonies in C minor and "The Pastoral" will be played by Gustav Mahler at the Philharmonic concert this afternoon.

The New York center of the American Music Society will give the first concert of this, its second season, at Mendelssohn hall on Saturday evening. The artists taking part will be Mary Hissem, soprano; Arthur Shepherd, pianist and composer, and the Hoffmann String Quartet. At this concert will be heard the two compositions by Arthur Shepherd with which he won the prizes last May in both instrumental and vocal classes in the first biennial prize competition for American composers, which was instituted by the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

Mary Garden will appear in "Griseled," which is finally to be staged at the Manhattan opera house on Wednesday of next week, for the sixth time. She appeared in it five times at Arcades Bains.

Caruso will sing his first new role this season in Franchetti's "Germania," which after some years' delay will be given at the Metropolitan opera house next week.

Mme. Mariette Mazarin appeared in the title role of Bizet's "Carmen" at the Manhattan opera house the other evening for the first time, and made a fairly favorable impression.

During the past year there was increasing evidence of a demand for lectures on music, says the report of the public lecture board of New York. Musical lectures attract large audiences, and the taste for music is one that is most desirable to stimulate and develop. Further trial was given of the plan of making certain of the lectures to immigrants more attractive by the introduction of a short musical programme, as an introduction to the lecture proper. It proved a decided success. The many excellent organs in a number of the centers make desirable the enlarging the scope of the work of the public lectures to include organ recitals, given either independently or in connection with

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE NEWS

Mt. Holyoke College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—President Woolley at the chapel service one morning this week spoke in regard to the attitude of the students toward the approaching midyear examinations. She said that the essential thing in life is what one is, what one knows, rather than what one appears to be. The examination period should be welcomed as a time of self-revelation. It is a great thing to find out what one knows. It is also a great thing, though the experience is not so pleasant, to find out what one does not know, for this is the beginning of knowledge. If one fails, she should show courage and high hope in taking up her task again, determined to succeed the second time.

Bates College

LEWISTON, Me.—The catalogue has appeared, and presents many interesting features. As tangible evidences of growth attention is called to the completion of Libbey Forum, the gift of the Hon. W. S. Libbey of Lewiston to the three literary societies and to the Christian associations; also to the central heating plant, the money for which was appropriated by the state Legislature a year ago.

The subject and date of the debate with Clark College have been decided upon. The contest is to be held in Worcester Feb. 25. The subject for discussion is: "Resolved, that the commission form of government for cities would be of advantage if adopted in the United States."

University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Try-outs for the spring play, "Le Malade Imaginaire," have brought out some excellent material, according to the French faculty. By the opening of the second semester most of the furniture for the new wing of the engineering building will have been installed and the greater part of the building will be ready for occupancy. The board of regents has appropriated \$10,000 for this furniture.

Singer Gives Entertainments for Children

Nursery Rhymes Set to Music Are Features of Concerts Given by Miss Bertha W. Swift.



BERTHA W. SWIFT SINGING TO CHILDREN.

Teacher of music, whose recitals for the little folks originated in her perception of the lack of programs designed especially for them.

Miss Bertha Wesselhoft Swift of Boston is doing a novel and interesting work in giving entertainments especially for children and in teaching them to sing.

Miss Swift has studied abroad and in this country under many teachers of note, fitting herself to become a concert singer and for oratorio. She was so struck by the lack of entertainment open to children and their need of something of a musical nature, however, that she sang a few songs as a venture, which so attracted the older people that they demanded more and now her recitals have become a regular and popular feature of every season.

Miss Swift first taught in New York, coming to Boston later, where she took lectures. It would be well to include chamber music in the program of those centers in which lectures on music are assigned. For this purpose the services of an orchestra would be required.

The Central Federation Union has come out with an impossible but nevertheless interesting proposal. It says that free opera should be given to the public by the city of New York. It has addressed a request to the board of estimate for an appropriation to provide high-class music as an educational feature. It is urged by the union that the city authorities should either build an opera house or arrange for the free opera, so that those unable to pay for the privilege of hearing the works of the great masters may be benefited.

With other matters involving an outlay of \$10,000,000, for a large number of much-needed improvements confronting the board, the members say that there remains little chance for free grand opera.

Dartmouth College

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College has recognized six new alumni clubs: The Dartmouth Club of Northern Ohio, founded in 1907; the Dartmouth Lunch Club of Springfield, Mass., founded 1908; the Dartmouth Club of Oak Park, Ill., founded 1908; the Dartmouth Association of Lawrence, Mass., founded in 1909; and the Association of the State of Washington, founded in 1909; and the Dartmouth Association of Albany, N. Y., founded in 1909.

In accordance with the custom of having prominent men address the college each Saturday-night in College hall during the winter term, E. M. Hopkins, secretary of the college has announced the following list: Jan. 15, Victor's Venetian band; Jan. 22, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Jan. 29, Arthur D. Hill, Boston, ex-district attorney; Feb. 5, Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University; Feb. 12, Samuel S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine; Feb. 19, Walter Pritchard Eaton, formerly dramatic critic of the New York Sun; Feb. 26, Louis O. Wilkinson; March 5, Donald B. McMillan, "With Peary in the Arctic"; March 12, Richard Follett; March 19, Everett Colby; March 26, A. Radcliffe Dugmore.

Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The registration of students at Brown University is shown to be 26 less than last year by the new catalogue just issued. The total number enrolled this year is 967, as against 993 last year. Every department in the university shows an increase except the entering class in the engineering course.

Clark University

WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. W. Baird of the University of Illinois has been appointed to take charge of the department at Clark University vacated by Dr. Edmund C. Sanford, now president of Clark College. Dr. Baird will take up his work here Feb. 1.

Smith College

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—In his annual report to the trustees of Smith College President Seelye commends most highly the character of the work of the faculty. To the annual income of \$2700 from the scholarship fund of \$5400 and the income of \$7300 appropriated by the trustees annually from the contingent funds have been added 20 new scholarships of \$50 each, 10 to be called the Justin Smith scholarships and 10 the Mary E. Tenney scholarships. Besides the list of gifts to the college library are noted the following: \$1000 from Frank W. Marden to found the Helen Marden scholarship in vocal music; \$1500 from the class of '84 for the endowment fund; \$1144.53 from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred White to provide additional facilities for botanical study in the Lyman Plant House, and \$2500 to found the Emily H. Terry scholarship.

The Smith alumnae in Buffalo have formed a Smith College branch of the Alumnae Association, with Miss Bertha A. Keyes '91 as president.

"Paternalism vs. Laissez-Faire in Trade as Shown in the United States Tariff" is the topic for the next open discussion on Jan. 31.

Vassar College

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Semester examinations came during the week Jan. 24-28 and the second semester begins Jan. 31.

At the meeting of the Contemporary Club on Monday the following authors were discussed: Stephen Phillips, by Elizabeth Spies; Oscar Wilde, by Stephanie English, and Walt Whitman, by Louise Miller.

Trinity College

HARTFORD, Conn.—Trinity College is a beneficiary under the will of the Rev. John Brainard, D. D., which was admitted to probate this week at Auburn, N. Y. The will established for Trinity College the "John Brainard fund," the principal of which is \$5000.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN PRESENTS HUNDRED THOUSAND TO YALE

NEW HAVEN—A gift of \$100,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan for the establishment of the William M. Laffan professorship of Assyriology and Babylonian literature was received by the Yale corporation at its meeting Thursday and accepted. The gift is a memorial to Mr. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun.

The sum is in the shape of a fund invested in 7 per cent securities. The surplus, after paying the professor in charge, will be used for the purchase of archaeological and other illustrative material.

George Parnly Day of New York was appointed treasurer of the university, to succeed Lee McClung, who resigned to become United States treasurer.

The gift of Mrs. Russell Sage of \$650,000 was accepted. A small portion of the property will be named Pierpont-Sage square.

Among other gifts announced at the meeting were \$5500 from Andrew Carnegie for the completion of the swimming pool which bears his name; \$50,000 from the estate of Jane A. Townsend for the establishment of a professorship of American history, and \$1300 to constitute the Driggs memorial fund given by the friends of the late Henry P. Driggs of the class of 1893. The income is to be used for the purchase of books, manuscripts and memorabilia connected with Yale history.

GENERAL ESTRADA RESOLUTION FAILS

WASHINGTON—Congress will not direct the President to recognize General Estrada as President of Nicaragua. The House committee of foreign affairs has laid on the table Representative Sulzer's resolution providing for Estrada's recognition as the "legitimate" President.

News of a battle at Acayapa has leaked through the strict censorship at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and has reached Washington. Details are entirely lacking.

POSTAL CLAIMS STIR MR. LODGE

WASHINGTON—The question of readjusting a large number of old postmasters' claims for excess of salary Thursday made Senator Lodge the central figure of an animated debate. They aggregated about \$3,000,000 for services rendered between 1864 and 1874.

Senator Lodge favored referring all the claims to the committee on post-offices and postroads for an early report. This was done.

Musical Events in Boston

GILIO GATTI-CASAZZA, who has remodeled the Metropolitan performance of "Lohengrin" and brought it up to the standard of the Siegfried Wagner production of last summer at Bayreuth, presented the opera Thursday evening at the Boston Opera house with the following cast:

Henry, King of Germany, Allen Hinkley; Lohengrin, Carl Jörn; Elsa of Brabant, Johanna Gadsby; Frederick of Telford, John Forsell; Ortrud, Florence Wickham; the King's Herald, Herbert Witherspoon; Brabant nobles, Ludwig Otto, Gustav Haller, Anton Ludwig, Marcel Reiner; pages, Lenora Sparks, Anna Case, Lillia Snelling, Elizabeth Clark.

The newness of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's production comes chiefly from his making the costumes, grouping and action of the persons on the stage all subserve one man's dramatic purpose, and from his tempering the vocal tone of his choruses to the mood of every situation. As Mr. Gatti-Casazza presents the work, there is not a superfluous or a meaningless figure on the stage, even at the most crowded and spectacular moments. With everything given him to work with, he has always shown an artist's discretion and economy in the use of materials. He has demanded that every person in his stage-pictures shall fill his place efficiently, however humble that place may be; and he has demanded that the principal characters shall keep in mind their relation to the subordinate persons of the drama, and so work for well-proportioned effects.

Scenery was an unimportant, though not a neglected, element in the "Lohengrin" of Wednesday evening. The river scene at the beginning and at the end of the drama fixed the place in the lowlands; the low, massive vaulting of Elsa's bridal chamber and the gorgeous, almost Byzantine, coloring of its walls, established convincingly a pre-Gothic date.

Color in costume was made much of, and while there was an abundance of rich hues, they were applied in moderation. Bright colors were present and were placed in striking contrast; yet each color was blunted enough to neutralize all garishness. The best thing about the whole performance as to dress was that every person knew how to wear his costume comfortably.

The work of the leading artists was remarkable for fitting into M. Gatti-Casazza's general stage scheme. The tone quality of Jörn's voice is exactly suited for the part of Lohengrin, though his execution does not happen to be equal to the role in the dramatic passages. In the final scene where he declared to King Henry and the Brabantians his name and station, his performance fell below the standard of tenor singing set by Burian on Monday night and that set by himself in the lyric passages of "Lohengrin." Jörn's success lay in his giving of his impersonation the right proportion of the historic and the legendary elements. He kept always to the character of the magical knight of the Grail, and yet he did nothing to take away from the reality of the scenes in which he associated with the soldiers and people of Brabant.

Tonight's performance will bring forward the Italian conductor, Mr. Tanga, who will present Puccini's "Tosca" with Miss Geraldine Farrar in the title role, with Scotti in the role of Scarpia and with Martin in that of Cavaradossi. The Boston manager of the company announced last evening that single seats in the boxes would be sold for the "Tosca" performance and for the "Parsifal" matinee and for the "Hansel and Gretel" and "Pagliacci" double bill performance of Saturday evening at \$6 each.

FLONZALEY QUARTET.

The Flonzaley quartet, in their tour last season, were most successful, and made hosts of friends. It seemed as if the public had been educated to the exact point to give due appreciation of the mastery work of these artists, when they appeared to claim recognition. Consequently, when they gave their first concert of the present season, Thursday evening, a discriminating and friendly audience assembled in Chickering Hall. Their program, Beethoven's quartet, op. 18, No. 6, Schubert's in E minor, and William Boyce's "Sonata a tre," showed admirably the contrasting work of different schools and periods, and they en-

tered into the spirit of each number, and its movements with singleness of purpose and wonderful attention to detail. Indeed, it is difficult to praise the evening's work or to select special moments for commendation without gush on the one hand or baffling technicality on the other. One must, however, call attention to the high plane of ensemble tone production. What we would call good moments in the work of many quartets is what the Flonzaleys get all the time. Even in appearance there is absolute unanimity. One does not think, for instance, "There is Brown, coming out to play in the Jones quartet," but "There is the quartet, coming out to play."

In very fast and very slow movements are found pitfalls for strings. The quartet last night approached difficulties with confidence and surmounted them with ease, whether in their marvelous exposition of the least detail of sculptured beauty of the Beethoven number, the Haydn sonata of Boyce, or the richly riotous gypsy coloring in Smetana's magnificent composition.

The audience seemed corpulent for Boston. There was near-enthusiasm at all times—disappointingly near. Yet perhaps the impression of quiet delight was more fitting and complimentary than frantic applause either by voice, hands feet or walking sticks.

Many musicians were present. The next concert will be on Feb. 3.

"HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Any one who is child enough to care for Mother Goose rhymes and the inconsequent happenings in the dear land of nowhere, to love the play and mischief of children, will be likely to enjoy "Hansel and Gretel." The opera is in three scenes; and it has seven singing characters, all impersonated by women except one, that of the children's father, Peter.

The first scene is a little house in the woods, where the children, Hansel and Gretel, left alone by their father and mother to do their little tasks, fall into mischief, drop their work and begin to dance. Their mother comes in, scolds them and sends them into the woods with a basket which they are to bring home full of strawberries.

The second scene represents the deep woods at sunset. In the woods the babes, lost, are prompted by hunger to eat their berries and by weariness to lie down and sleep. And here German nursery legend, which translates so flexibly into the language of opera, adapts itself just as flexibly to the technique of the ballet. There appears at the back of the stage a cloud-stairway; down this angels come and group themselves about the sleeping children to protect them. And so Act II ends with a spectacle, just as it would end in serious, grown-up opera. The third scene calls for the art of the stage mechanic for a gingerbread hut, surrounded by a gingerbread fence. This hut and fence, as the illusion is accepted, is made of children whom a forest witch has caught and baked in her oven. Of course the witch does not catch Hansel and Gretel. On the contrary, they catch her, toss her into her oven, and thus free the victims of her enchantment. Thus, too, they bring the drama to its conclusion, filling the stage with a rejoicing crowd of children and welcoming their parents, who have been searching the woods for them, into the throng.

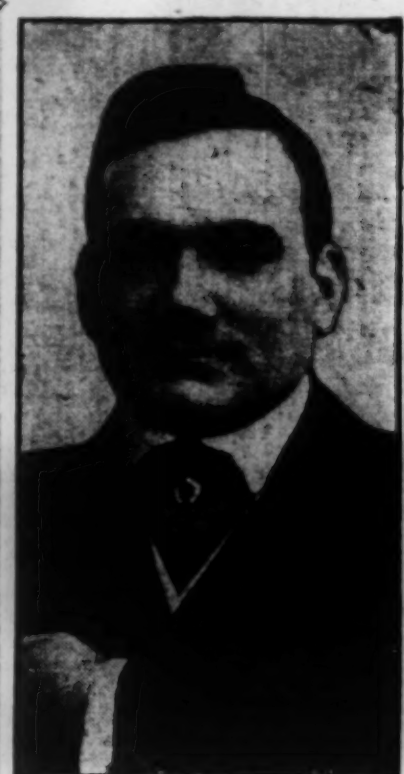
FIFTH GERMAN LECTURE GIVEN. The fifth in the winter series of meetings of Boston's German society, in which Prof. Hugo Muensterberg is interested, was held in the Hotel Somerset yesterday. Professor Muensterberg gave a lecture on "The Women's Movement in Germany."

NEW SOMERVILLE FIRE CHIEF.

Sevill M. Rich, a well-known Somerville fish dealer, was appointed chief of the Somerville fire department last night by Mayor Woods to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief James R. Hopkins.

ALLOWS MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The will of Charles F. Wright, a Boston millionaire, who generously provided for his servants and for charities, was allowed by Judge George in the Suffolk probate court Thursday. His estate is estimated at about \$1,500,000.



ENRICO CARUSO. Italian tenor who will appear in "Pagliacci" the closing night of Metropolitan season in Boston.

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PARSIFAL. Mmes. Fremstad, M. Burrell, Hinkley, Whitehill, Goritz, Witherspoon, Chorus of 200. Orchestra of 100. Conductor, Alfred Herzig.

SAT. EVENING AT 8. DOUBLE BILL. HAENSEL und GRETTEL. Mmes. Allen, Matfield, Meltschik, Wickham, Snelling, Sparks, M. Goritz. Conductor, Alfred Herzig.

PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Noria, M. Caruso, Amato, Reles, Rescheglian. Conductor, Egisto Tanga. Prices: Evenings, \$1.50 to \$5.00; Parsifal, \$2.00 to \$7.00. Boxes and box seats for all performances. Weber-Planes Used.

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President Taft's Message on Conservation

President Taft's message in full is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message, as follows:

More Details to Come

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of waterpower.

In 1880 we had a public domain of 1,065,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 388,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

Gave Public Land Away

The public lands were during the earliest administrations treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on, they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws.

This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

Public Now Concerned

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. The problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

Probe of Land Frauds

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions of mining, on the one hand, sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly

President's Defense of Mr. Ballinger's Policies

WHAT I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his recent annual report.

He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership, on the other.

These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress.

I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes and especially that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them, where new legislation is needed, shall be made complete and unquestioned.

Water the Future Fuel

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels.

In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water power sites now owned by the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding 50 years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, and with some equitable provision for fixing terms of renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly.

As long as the government retains control, and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

Irrigation Most Vital

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal.

Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp lands, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture, but it ought not to escape public attention that state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture (as for instance the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

Big Aid to Dry Farming

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture. But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested and to direct the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the far West and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 30 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be successful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and

many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun, settlers have been invited to take up, and in many instances have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue, not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running 10 years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt, at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run 10 years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

Indorses Mr. Ballinger

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects. Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain, not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress.

I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes, and especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 180,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

It has been proposed, and a bill for the purpose passed the lower house in the last Congress, that the national government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the government, to institute reforestation at the sources of navigable streams to be selected by the geological

survey with a view to determining the practicability of thus improving and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years, would be of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

Upward of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on water sheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying.

The control to be exercised over private owners and their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests within a state, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the federal government.

The Inland Waterways

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind indeed who did not realize that the people of the entire West and especially those of the Mississippi valley have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi river with the Missouri on the one hand and Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved, they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture.

No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable, I think it is the duty of Congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill. One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 54. The remaining cost is known to be \$63,000,000.

Would Begin Ohio Dams

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in 12 years.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo to a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

The Lessons of Europe

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the non-tidal streams is rarely more than six feet and never more than 10. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission. For this reason, I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of and the necessity for the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.
The White House, Jan. 14, 1910.

Double Legal Stamps Every Forenoon

Houghton & Dutton Co.
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

Save a Little
Every Saturday

By Taking Advantage of our Special Sales in the Market
and Grocery Departments. You will find our
prices invariably the lowest in the city on all

PURE FOOD SELECTIONS

Our Public Market

Fresh Stall Fed Geese, Regular price 25c lb., our price.....	18c	Cornfed Prime Beef, second cuts, Regular price 18c lb., at.....	12 1/2c
Cornfed Face of Rump, to roast, Regular price 18c lb., our price.....	14c	Fresh Dressed Rabbits, Regular price 18c each.....	15c
Cornfed Prime Beef, first cuts, Regular price 22c lb., our price.....	15c	Extra large Eastern Smelts, Regular price 20c lb., at.....	15c
		Arlington Hothouse Lettuce, Regular price 6c each, 3 Heads for 10c.....	

Grocery Department

Catsup, Parker House brand, Regular price 14c bottle, special price.....	10c	"Mighty-Nice" Tomatoes, Regular price 12c can, at.....	9c
Cross & Blackwell's Pure Orange Marmalade, Regular price 20c jar, special price.....	16c	Selected Queen Olives, Regular price 25c bottle, at.....	19c
Fancy Canned Apples, Regular price 15c can, special price.....	11c	Our Delicious Maleberry Coffee, Regular price 35c lb., special price.....	29c
Falcon Jel Jelly Powder, Regular price 10c package, special price.....	7c	Mid York State Cheese, Regular price 21c pound, at.....	19c
Fancy Portuguese Sardines, Regular price 25c tin, at.....	18c	Fancy Eastern Eggs, Regular price 38c a dozen, at.....	31c
		Maine State Eggs, guaranteed strictly fresh, at 49c dozen.....	49c

PROROSE MALDEN CHARTER REVISION

Following upon the recommendation of Frank E. Woodward for a revision of the city charter, the Malden Civic Association has sent out invitations to the board of trade deliberative assembly, Malden Club, Kernwood Club and the men's clubs of the various churches and societies to send delegates to a conference to be held by the Civic Association before the end of the month.

The conference is to take up the matter, using Mr. Woodward's recommendations as a basis of the charter foundations. Mayor Fall has been invited to attend, together with members of the city government.

PLENARY POWERS TO ACTING MAYOR

The full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that Daniel A. Whelton, who as president of the Boston board of aldermen filled out the unexpired term of the late Patrick A. Collins, was a full-fledged mayor with every right invested by a municipal election and inauguration.

The decision was in a suit brought by Dennis E. Ryan against the city for construction work in connection with the building of new sewers. He was not paid by city officials who alleged that Acting Mayor Whelton had no authority to let the contract.

BIG RANCH LANDS ARE GIVEN TO SON

SANTA ANA, Cal.—One of the largest deeds ever placed on record in this country was filed when Richard and Alice O'Neill transferred to their son, Jerome, all of the O'Neill interests in the Mission, Viejo and Trabuco ranches in Orange county, the Santa Margarita ranch in San Diego county and other small tracts in this and Riverside counties. The total acreage is more than 200,000. Jerome O'Neill has been manager of the ranches for a number of years.

ENDEAVOR PARTY GREETED IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The tour of the Christian Endeavor party in Japan has been a very successful one. Large and enthusiastic meetings, addressed by Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Secretary Shaw, have been held in Nagasaki, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo and Okayama. Dr. Clark was accorded an audience with his majesty the Emperor of Japan.

WORCESTER PLANT TO REBUILD.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Representatives of the George C. Whitney Company, largest valentine manufacturers in the world, and the Paine heirs, owners of the building almost totally destroyed here, are ready to rebuild at once. The company's loss will reach \$300,000, which is covered by insurance.

WATERLOO MUNICIPAL PLANT.

WATERLOO, Ia.—After five years' discussion pro and con, Waterloo voters on the question of the municipal ownership of the water plant favor the proposition to issue \$225,000 in bonds to buy the plant and make extensions.

ASKS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION ACT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is probable that the representations will be made to the General Assembly at Albany to pass a compulsory arbitration act, following a speech made here Thursday night by Colonel Dunn, U. S. A., chief inspector of the bureau of explosives of the American Railway Association, at the annual banquet of the Central Railway Club.

"If you doubt the gravity of the strike problem," said Colonel Dunn, "remember that a general railway strike would disturb the country more and cost more than a war of equal duration. Our legislatures should provide an impartial tribunal to decide the property disputes of organizations as well as of individuals, and make resort to it obligatory."

DALLAS EXTENDS WATER SYSTEM

DALLAS, Tex.—This city at a cost of nearly \$150,000 laid water mains in the last year to a total length of almost 70,000 feet, almost three times the amount laid a year before.

A new pumping engine was installed at Turtle Creek pumping station at a cost of about \$65,000. The pumping station was completed at a cost of about \$35,000. Now the plans and specifications are ready for the erection of the station and dam at White Rock and this outlay, with the pumping engine, will be well above \$500,000 for the entire works.

MEDFORD TO HAVE A NEW LIBRARIAN

The trustees of the Medford Public Library have appointed Miss Abby Sargent librarian to succeed her sister, the late Miss Mary E. Sargent. For the past 15 years the new librarian has acted as assistant librarian and has been in full charge of the cataloguing of the books during that time. The collection of valuable books in the Medford library is widely known to connoisseurs, and the library is the mecca for a large part of the distant visitors who come to the Boston Public Library.

ANTI-SPECULATION BILL IS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON.—A conference looking to the renewal of the fight on speculation in futures was held at the White House late Thursday, when President Taft took the subject up with Representatives Scott of Kansas, Lovering of Massachusetts and Burleson of Texas. Attorney-General Wickens and Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, were invited into the conference. In the end the whole matter was referred to the attorney-general for consideration as to the form of the Scott bill, and to Commissioner Smith for recommendation.

MISSING GIRL IS LOCATED.

Miss Mildred Williams, the 17-year-old girl who has been missing from her home at 306 Dudley street, Roxbury, since a week ago, has been located at the home of her uncle, George Watson, of Hampstead, N. B.

a salary in the sum of thirty pounds per annum, with the
 following that purchasers on and after January 15th will receive dividend
 \$3.50 per share, declared December 15th,
 payable January 15th.
HARRISON LORING, JR., Treasurer.
 43 India Street.

Office Stationery
 for all lines of Business.
 All kinds and prices. **WARD'S**

RATES
One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE
Your advertisement to 4380
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-
resentative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE Several fine building lots on
Summit ave., near R. R. station, Rockport, Mass.,
overlooking town and water; 4 minutes to
steam cars; electric bus foot of avenue;
town water, electric lights and telephone
pass the lots. Address Box 447, Rockport,
Mass.

TEXAS LAND FOR SALE 6000 acres,
all prairie, near R. R. station, in Liberty
Co., Texas. Easy terms. B. F. CAMERON,
Liberty, Texas.

I PAY CASH will buy or loan on mort-
gages at 4 per cent, property, anything,
anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st., Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE Niagara Co., N. Y., fine fruit
farm, 325 acres; commodious house and
tenant houses, etc. Further information,
address R. 233, Monitor Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET 24 Bayville st., near Symphony
hall, house of 19 rooms and 4 bath rooms;
arranged for one tenant; new plumbing;
steam heat; in Al repair. J. T. TAPLIN,
66 State st.

ROOMS

CHICAGO Normal Park, 2 connecting
front rooms, with fireplace, private resi-
dence, board optional. Address L. R. Mon-
itor Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK 16 West 64th st., near Cen-
tral Park. Furnished room in French fam-
ily, lady employed preferred. Mrs. Michel.

TWO PLEASANT light, outside rooms;
one double if desired; breakfast optional.
CONABLE, 587 Kilmack ave., Chicago.

102 HUNTINGTON AVE. Large front all-
over; also front square room; steam heat;
telephone; tourists accommodated.

21ST ST. 30 East, New York, near Madison
ave. House, single or en suite; medi-
cal attention. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

OVER BLOUSE WITH GUIMPE.

THE over blouse is one of the very
latest developments of fashion. It
is utilized in a great
many practical and
attractive ways but
is especially smart
made of such ma-
terial as chiffon
cloth, marquisette
and the like over
gumps of silk,
lace, net or lingerie
material. This one
can be treated in a
number of ways. It
can be made as il-
lustrated, or with
long sleeves added
to the guimpe and
the over blouse can
be made of one material throughout or
of two. Mousseline embroidered and
edged with banding is the material il-
lustrated and is worn over a guimpe of
tucked net but the over blouse made
from chiffon in color to match the
skirt and the guimpe in contrast makes
one of the novelties of the season.

The quantity of material required for
the medium size is, for the over blouse
2½ yards 21 or 24, 2 yards 32 or 1
yard 44 inches wide; for the guimpe 1½
yards 21 or 24, 1½ yards 36 inches wide
with ½ yard 18 to make without sleeves
as illustrated; 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½
yards 36 inches wide to make with long
sleeves.

The pattern (6555) may be had in
sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure
at any May Manton agency or will be
mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Ad-
dress 132 East Twenty-third street, New
York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TESTED RECIPES.

Salad Dressing Without Oil.

Beat two eggs thoroughly, add four
tablespoons of vinegar, one teaspoon
dry mustard, one teaspoon sugar, a
little salt and pepper and one cup of
sour cream or one cup sweet milk and
one tablespoon butter. Cook in a double
boiler, stirring constantly until it
thickens (about five or six minutes).
Strain and cool. This will keep well and
is equally good for vegetable or meat
salad.

The quantities given should vary ac-
cording to taste. One kind of vinegar
will need more sugar than another, and
more or less mustard may seem desir-
able. For use with meat a larger quan-
tity of butter may be used.

Cabbage and Celery Salad.

Form a bowl by cutting out the center
of a solid white cabbage. The outside
leaves may be bent back if the cabbage
is soaked in cold water and the center
easily removed with a sharp knife.
Shred the cabbage taken out and soak
in ice-water for an hour. Drain and
dry in a towel and mix with an equal
quantity of celery which has been cut
into small bits, soaked and drained.
Mix with salad dressing given above,
refill cabbage and serve on a round plate
surrounded by a wreath of parsley and
celery tips.

Mayonnaise may be used with this
salad instead of the boiled dressing.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

A special sale of woolen dress goods is
being held by L. P. Hollander & Co., 202
to 216 Boylston street, where the shop-
per may find French woolen voiles for
\$1 which formerly sold at \$1.50 and \$1.75.
Plain and fancy shirtwaist suitings
which were formerly marked at \$1.50 and
\$2 are now selling for 75 cents, while black
French broadcloth, spot proof and non-
spotted, has a sale price of from \$1.50
to \$2, where as the usual price is \$1.50
to \$2.75. During this sale there
are also considerable reductions in the
prices of silks. For instance, 23-inch
French foulards in dress lengths are sell-
ing for 50 cents and 63 cents per yard.
The former price was from \$1.25 to \$1.75
per yard. Forty-four inch fancy all silk
voiles, in stripes and checks, which have
been selling from \$3 to \$3.50, are now
marked at \$1.25. Pongees, 24-inch and

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

Fitted with Wireless and Submarine Signals
Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool, London,
Paris.

IVERNIA sails Feb. 8, 8:00 A. M.
NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND FISH-
GUARD FOR LONDON AND PARIS

EMPIRA, Jan. 31, SATURDAY, Jan. 19
CAMPANIA, Jan. 28, SUNDAY, Feb. 2
Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Adriatic

SAXONIA, Feb. 5, MONDAY, Feb. 12
WINTER CRUISES.
Acores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Italy, Egypt
CARMANIA, Jan. 22, SATURDAY, Feb. 19
CARMANIA, Mar. 5

Travellers' Cheques Issued; Good Every-
where.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
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EUROPE AND THE PASSION PLAY.
Small select party, first cabin, June 23 to
Sept. 11; seven countries. Mrs. Wallace M.
Hunt, 75 Garfield ave., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 288-1

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SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good
place to eat; arriving or departing from
the South Station, Boston, you will find
quick service and pure food at the restau-
rant and lunch room; accommodations for
500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G.
COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

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THE MANHATTAN MARKET

CHOICE MEDIUM SIZE ROASTING CHICKENS 20c. lb.
3 to 4 lbs. each. Young and tender.
HOWARD'S HOUSE RADISH MUSTARD 6c. ea.
Regular price 10c. 2 to a customer.
IMPORTED GOURD CHEESE 60c. ea.
Excellent for sandwiches. A Dainty Relish.
NEW SPINACH 15c. pk.
SOUR GHERKIN PICKLES 7c. qt.
NEW MEATY WALNUTS 14c. lb. 2 lbs. 27c.
ROCKY POINT OYSTERS 50c. qt.
Large selected stock. Received fresh daily. Finest oyster on the market.

This market, one of the three largest in the United States, has attained its success
on the principle that a satisfied customer is its best advertisement. If you are satisfied
that these prices are reasonable, we guarantee the quality to be satisfactory to you.
594 to 612 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE
Telephone 2900 Cambridge. We deliver to the Back Bay, Brookline, Allston, Brighton,
Waterbury, West Somerville and Cambridge.

RHODES BROS. CO.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Wholesale and Retail.
Importers and Re-exporters on Commission.
435 to 444 Tremont st. 170 to 174 Mass. ave. 250 to 260 Warren st. (Rox. dist.).
10 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

No More Wrinkled Trousers!

If you use the Ideal Trousers Rack.
CONVENIENT—Because it saves closet room.
COMPACT—Because it fits inside of closet
door and folds up out of the way.
COMPLETE—Because it accommodates 10
pairs of trousers.
SIMPLE—Because any pair can be removed
without displacing others. No
mechanism to get out of order.
STRONG—Because made of Solid Oak (Flem-
ish Finish).
SERVICEABLE—Because it keeps trousers
pressed. Can also be used for
skirts.

Complete—express prepaid—\$2.00
The Duncan-MacDonald Company,
4235 Oakwood Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

MAID, to attend lady; must be a good
seamstress; good home for qualified per-
son; English-speaking German preferred.
\$20 per month. B. 4, 2093 Metropolitan bldg.,
New York.

AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—To represent eastern firm as
general agent; specialty preferred. DEN-
BAR, 1124 W. 29th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION wanted by business man of
experience, capable of filling responsible
position as treasurer, secretary, purchasing
agent or manager, in or near Boston;
highest references given. Address Y-243
Monitor Office.

WANTED—Position, tutor or companion;
willing to travel; highest references.
Address M. E. PHELPS, 627 Lemon st.,
Riverside, Calif.

Young man desires occupation, any kind
of work where surroundings are congenial;
salary nominal; advancement expected. Ad-
dress D. 4, 2093 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

COLORED man desires position as porter
or butler; write. 10 W. 120th st., Harlem,
New York City. DANIEL DAVIS.

WANTED—Situation as maid, chamber-
maid or would take care of one child. Ad-
dress B. 240, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Catherine M. Breslin has purchased
from Lott L. Foley and others the brick
apartment house at the junction of Blue
Hill avenue and Morton street, Dorches-
ter. The total assessment is \$11,200, the
including the lot of land containing 4845
square feet.

SOUTH AND WEST ENDS.

Gertie Freeman et al. have conveyed to
George L. Finn the four-story brick house
at 41 Oneida street, South End, near
Albany street. There are 900 square feet
of land rated at \$1800. The assessors
value the property as a whole at \$6100.

The sale of 18 Sawyer street by Henry
J. Perkins to Harris Backman has been
effected. There is a three-story brick
house, near Shawmut avenue, with 960
square feet of land. The total rating is
\$2900.

Papers have gone to record at the Suf-
folk registry of deeds transferring from
Edwin S. Martin, trustee, to Elmer E.
McFarland title to the property at 155
Warren avenue, near the corner of Jef-
ferson street, South End. The total as-
sessed value is \$8800, of which \$4300 is
on the 1556 square feet of land. There is
a 3½-story, well-front brick house on
the site.

Harry L. Pitkin, who recently bought
1 May place, South End, has sold it to
John B. Perry, who has taken title. It
has a total rating of \$3100, of which
\$1800 is on the 1012 square feet of land.
There is a 2½-story brick house. The
price paid was above the total assess-
ment.

The buyer of the estate numbered 70
Harvard street between Albany and Hud-
son streets, South End, is Maj. Walter
S. Hale, the final papers having been
placed on record. The estate is taxed for
\$4200, there being a three-story brick
house with 901 square feet of land, the
latter rated at \$1900. The grantor is
John H. Andrews.

Another transfer of property in the
South End involves that at 21 East Can-
ton street, Leo J. Daly et al. selling to
Isaac Heller. The price was above the
taxed value of \$4200.

Included in the above transfer is a
three-story and a half brick house stand-
ing on 1800 square feet of land, the lat-
ter taxed for \$2000. The location is near
the corner of Harrison avenue.

The interest owned by Annabelle P.
Washington in the parcel at 4 Fayette
street, near the corner of Jefferson
street, South End, has passed to Mary
E. R. Jones. The total assessed value
is \$6000, of which \$3800 is on the 836
square feet of land. There is a large
brick house.

The property at the rear of 70
Brighton street, near Leverett street,
West End, has been transferred to

WHERE TO MARKET

Bright & Howes

(INCORPORATED)
GOWNS LACES WRAPS
GLOVES CURTAINS BLANKETS
CLEANSED
SPECIAL FOR WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 15th, ALL WAISTS \$1.25.

Modern Methods Under Sanitary Conditions
Highest Grade Work at Short Notice

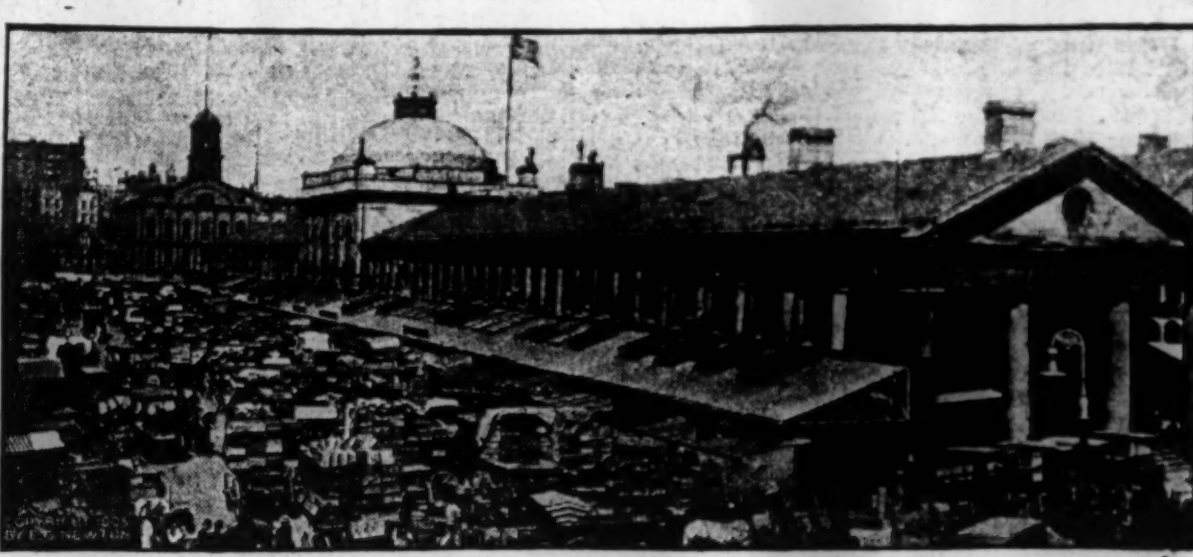
The Brookline Cleansing House
The Best Glove Cleansing in
New England.

Back Bay Office, Brookline Office,
64 Huntington Ave., Coolidge Corner,
Tel. Back B. 1281, Tel. Brookline 3365.

Allston Office and Works
Tel. Brighton 720, 84 Braintree St.

Bundles Called For and Delivered.
Telephone, call or write for Price List.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 530 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

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HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND FAMILY SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

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20, 22, 24 NEW FANEUIL HALL MARKET

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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LYMAN F. ABBOTT. WILLIAM C. HALL

TELEPHONE 911 RICHMOND. FIRST CLASS FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PLAYER-PIANO BARGAIN.

Nearly new mahogany interior
Player-Piano, cost \$750.00; must sell at
once. Can be seen at Massachusetts
Chambers, 149 Massachusetts avenue.
O. HARRY BOWEN.

KRANICH & BACH Upright Piano for
sale at bargain. Apply at 611 Washington
st., room 201.

BOOKS

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c.
Russian leather and red cloth, \$1.75.
Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25.
Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1.82, \$2.50.
WM. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder,
17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2003-3.

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ROGERS BABBITT METALS
BEST FOR HARD SERVICE.
Soldier, Antimony, Bar and Pig Tin and Lead
ROGERS METAL WORKS, KANSAS
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MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH &
HOPKINS, 57 Atlantic ave.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRAB TREE FARM

LAKE FOREST, ILL.
CERTIFIED MILK FOR CHICAGO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring re-
turns. A telephone call to 4380 Back Bay
will give you information as to terms.

of wall space, and at the same time
increase the storage capacity.

Last June the aldermen, acting as
county commissioners for Suffolk, on a
petition of Register Fitzgerald, gave him
authority to make copies of the records of
any deed or other instrument exist-
ing in the Suffolk registry of deeds which
had become worn, mutilated or indistin-
guishable.

This has proven of assistance to the
register in keeping his records in such
condition as to be of great value to the
public. Many of the older volumes con-
tain pages which have become so indistin-
guishable and the paper so brittle that many
pieces were in imminent likelihood of
being lost. He is now enabled to remedy
this by preserving such mutilated re-
cords in a duplicate set. He is now at
work with a trained clerk copying and
making extra volumes, which, as fast as
completed, will be placed on the
shelves.

The new quarters for the registry,
now being completed, will occupy the
entire front of the fifth floor of the
new addition to the court house and will
be the most modern of any registry of
deeds in the country. It is hoped by
the register that he can occupy it with-
in the next few months.

The most important feature in con-
nection there will be the safeguarding
of the records. The register is in co-
operation with the court house commis-
sioner, commissioner of public records,
the mayor and city government, in pro-
viding the most modern steel fireproof
bookcases, with steel curtains. These
improvements will permit the storing
of books so as to secure a great economy

CLEVELAND PORTRAIT ACCEPTED.
ALBANY, N. Y.—The portrait of for-
mer President Grover Cleveland, pre-
sented to the state from a fund collected
by the New York Tribune, to be hung in
the gallery of portraits of Governors of
New York, has been formally accepted by
the state trustees of public buildings.
It was painted by Eastman Johnson.

PORTRAIT FOR WORCESTER HALL.
WORCESTER, Mass.—A new painting
has been added to the collection in Me-
chanics hall of this city. The portrait of
Stephen Salisbury, Sr., in oil, by Henry
E. Kinney, beautifully framed in heavy
gold, is the newest one to decorate the
wall of the old hall.

NEW YORK HAS BIG PERSONAL TAX.
NEW YORK—The summary of per-
sonal tax assessments in New York city
for the year 1910 gives a total of \$1,263,
911,027.

SCOUTS TO TEST NEW "WIRELESS"

WASHINGTON—The scout cruises
Birmingham and Salem, now at Norfolk,
Va., will soon leave port for a trip to
South American waters for a further
test of the wireless telegraph apparatus
with which they have been equipped.

While off the South American coast
the ships will be only 2000 miles from
Brant Rock. Later they will go to the
African coast, if the apparatus works
acceptably at that distance.

SHEIK-UL-ISLAM NAMED IN TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE—Hussein Hani, a
distinguished Ulema, becomes Sheik-ul-
Islam in place of Sakib Mollah; Sherif
Haidar Bey, minister of pious founda-
tions, and Emrallah Bey, minister of ed-
ucation in the new cabinet.

WAGE COMPACT IN ABEYANCE.

CLEVELAND—A two-days' meeting
between officers of the window-glass
workers and independent manufacturers
failed to reach an agreement as to an
increase in wages. A joint committee
will meet in Pittsburgh early in February
to further consider the matter.

NEW YORK HAS BIG PERSONAL TAX.

NEW YORK—The summary of per-
sonal tax assessments in New York city
for the year 1910 gives a total of \$1,263,
911,027.

RAILROAD SENDS FARMERS BOOKS

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania
railroad has undertaken, through its
division freight agents, to disseminate
agricultural information. Cooperating
with the State College of Agriculture, the
company has prepared booklets which are
to be sent to farmers throughout the
state.

On the farmers' special instruction
trains and steamboats which the railroad
has operated for the last two years,
stress was laid on the introduction of
alfalfa into this section of the country,
and the first booklet which the company
is to distribute deals with methods for
the cultivation of that plant. A second
booklet is entitled, "Use of Lime on Land
—A Few Facts on Lime Fertilization."

MIDGET COTTON BALES AS GIFTS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A number of San
Diegans who are interested in Imperial
Valley industries received unique gifts
during the holidays in the shape of
miniature bales of cotton, which were
sent by mail with the season's greet-
ings, by El Centro National Bank.

The bales, each weighing a few ounces,
are in form exact reproductions of the
commercial-sized bales and were of
cotton, which has become a staple and
profitable crop of the valley.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

THE KINGDOM OF THE AIR

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Home Keeping in Southern France

Strangely in contrast with the agitation among women at home and abroad on questions of political freedom and the right to public profession is the account of the life of Madame Fallières, wife of the President of France. Some one has remarked that Paris was invented so that foreigners should know nothing of France. Mme. Fallières belongs to the life in the provinces of France into which strangers rarely get a peep. It is the lower middle class of the south—the petite bourgeoisie—which has advanced less with the progress of the modern world than almost any section of other progressive countries. The woman of this class still lives in her home as in a retreat. Home is her sanctuary, and the foremost article of her creed. "When you are in the home the outside world does not trouble you," expresses such a wife's thought. Public pleasures of a sort are almost unknown to her. President Fallières has had 20 years of public life in Paris, but his wife has never yet grown used to Paris nor tried to play the role of a great lady.

A Flamingo City

An illustrated article on bird life in Everybody's Magazine for January has the following account of a flamingo city on the coast of the Bahama Islands: Starting finally to find the swash where flamingoes had settled, a thin pink line was discerned. Ten minutes farther, and the thin pink line enlarged to a wide, flaming streak. The birds were in multitudes—"and with an utterly indescribable feeling of exultation we advanced to view this wonder of wonders in bird life!" But when the explorer was within 300 yards the birds rose, stepped slowly forward; the leaders sprang into the air and flew after file of the winged host followed. "The very earth seemed to empty birds; fiery masses streamed heavenward. It was an appalling sight." On the following morning, risking a movement toward them, Mr. Chapman pitched his umbrella bag in the midst of the nests, within arm's reach of them. It seemed beyond probability that the birds would take their places so near him. But they did; the vast red army which had retreated at his coming noisily returned and surrounded him. He was "engulfed in color and clamoring."

Business despatched is business well done, but business hurried is business ill done.—Bulwer-Lytton.

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The explorations of the kingdom of the air have long occupied the wise. They have a new interest for us now, in the prospect that we may go to see for ourselves. The Pall Mall Gazette says, as reported in an interesting sketch in the Review of Reviews: Professor Rotch's exploration of the lower four miles of air is the best ever made. He is connected with the Blue Hill meteorological observatory, Massachusetts, and like other air explorers, has used open box kites. A kite can only fly four miles, and to explore the air above that height "sounding balloons" are used. A large kite, it is interesting to know, pulls so hard that an engine-driven winch has to be used to haul in its long line, ten miles of which may often be out.

Mr. de Bort used paper balloons, but Dr. Assmann has adopted india-rubber

ones, as they reach greater heights than others and reach them more quickly. Sounding balloons are filled with hydrogen gas, which expands with elevation, until it finally causes the balloon to burst. The instruments sent in the balloons are not broken as they fall to the ground, because of a parachute, or else an auxiliary balloon which does not explode, used to retard their descent. A printed notice is attached to the basket containing these instruments offering a reward for their return; and more than 95 per cent of them are returned to the observatory. Sounding balloons often rise up 15 miles or more, and cover distances of 700 or 800 miles at the rate of 40 to 80 miles an hour.

It is amazing to think what unfamiliar conditions exist only seven or eight miles away in the air. Most of us know that

the warm air surrounding the earth is only a thin belt, but we do not most of us know that at 10 miles above the earth it would not only be bitterly cold, but the sky would appear quite different.

The air is stratified in three more or less distinct layers. In the lowest, of course, we live; it extends for about two miles, and is a region of turmoil and

whimsical winds. At two miles freezing point is reached, and then there is a second stratum, extending upward for about another six miles. Here the air grows steadily colder and drier, the lowest temperature so far recorded being 167 degrees below freezing point F.

Here the air moves in great planetary swirls, produced by the spinning of the earth on its axis, so that the wind always

blows in the same easterly direction. After this swirling layer comes the third or isothermal stratum, discovered almost simultaneously by M. de Bort and Dr. Assmann. This is called the "permanent inversion stratum," because the temperature increases with the height reached. However, the temperatures so far recorded in the third stratum are not very high, being far below 0 degree F., generally somewhere from 122 degrees to 140 degrees below it. Here the air no longer whirls in a planetary circle; the wind may blow in a direction contrary to that in the second layer; and the air is invariably excessively dry. Just where this third stratum ends no one knows, but it must be at more than 18 miles above the earth, for sounding balloons have reached this height, but have not found the end of the "permanent inversion" layer of air.

"DOWN" IN MAINE



OX TEAM IN HAMPDEN, MAINE.

This group of gay young people represents a characteristic incident in Maine. They are a party from the hotel in Hampden, Me., who have taken possession of the hayrick of one of the countrymen willy-nilly, and are posing for a photograph. The owner of the ox team stands at its head. An ox team is none too familiar a sight, nowadays, however, and the driver of this one is himself a survival from the olden days when the taciturnity and self-communing of the New England farmer were more notable than they are now. City people invade the summer time and even the winter fastnesses are not proof against the husmen and the folk hardy enough for winter sports; and the exchange of thought is good for all concerned.

This man is a recluse who lives on the outskirts of the town and comes in only to sell his produce. He never admits a visitor to his house, with the exception of one man, the village grocer, in whom he has entire confidence. He is said to have sufficient means, but lives in the simplest way, perhaps not so much for the sake of hoarding as because he does not care for more physical comforts. Perhaps the merry invasion of the young people was a helpful break in his self-absorption.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST

In World's Work for January is a delightful sketch by Elihu Vedder of his artistic experience. He tells how his mother's wish to make him an artist and his father's to have him make money were compromised in making him an architect. Mr. Vedder remarks, however, that he has always held architecture one of the noblest of the arts. He describes in a stimulating way the various steps of his advance toward the life of the brush and comments pleasantly upon an early sketch of a square wooden house with the habitual and lazy pitched roof of American houses of that period, surrounded by a fence of which the young

artist painted conscientiously every picket. That the character of the house roof should be governed by the amount of rainfall seems a practical point of view which from Maine to Florida our early householders overlooked. The easy way was to put a try-square upon every timber and saw it off.

Mr. Vedder says that he could copy nature beautifully and wishes he had stuck to his own bent in spite of the urging of friends to figure painting. He wishes he had dedicated himself to the painting of notables—"painting them splendidly, with all the witchery of light and shade and color, until the picture should contain all the pictorial elements needed in a great picture, so that no gallery would be complete without a cabbage by Vedder."

"Like all beginners I was intensely interested in processes of painting. I believe I then saw more clearly how the old masters painted than I do now. One thing I settled on—that style should spring entirely from the subject, be appropriate to it and the time at your disposal, whether you were taking it by assault or by siege; and my idea of the aim of art was—first have an idea, and then from your experiences and the nature about you get wherewithal to clothe it."

Current Cartoons

An absurdly funny cartoon in "Life" presents the "Infant Industries" over his Christmas gifts. He is an enormously overgrown baby in childish "kickers," with head and face of advanced years, "sideburns" and manly hair. A toy elephant and donkey stand neglected behind him while he gaily plays with a pathetic little Uncle Sam, who dances after the fashion of a monkey on a stick. The picture is labeled, "Who would shatter his faith in dear old Santa Claus?"

Another cartoon reproduced in the Review of Reviews from the New York Herald is entitled "American House of Lords a little worried, too." In a row of thrones gigantic crowned peers in robes and ermine sit frowning portentously. The collar of each is labeled variously "Lord Oil," "Lord Sugar," "Lord Beef," "Lord Ice," etc. A very small and very commonplace person stands in the august presence with a budget as big as himself, headed "Lower prices for the House of Common People," "Obey the Laws," "Don't Monkey with the scales—of Justice."

"Pot-Boilers"

Dickens was in the midst of "Dombey & Son" when he began to consider the writing of "The Battle of Life," and wrote to Forster in a fury of excitement for advice. Was it wise or unwise to turn from "Dombey & Son" to write a Christmas book? Still they tell us that every one of his Christmas stories was a pot-boiler. There are pot-boilers and pot-boilers, to wit: some of Shakespeare's plays and the Waverley Novels!—Bookman.

Noble deeds are held in honor;
But the wide world sadly needs
Hearts of patience to unravel
The worth of common deeds.
—Anon.

Children's Department

A Great Man's Boyhood

The story of Michael Angelo's boyhood is interesting to young people. He lived in a castle near Florence, Italy, and his father was Governor of the lovely Tuscan country. The people round the castle earned their living at stone cutting in the quarries. The boy—named "the Angel Michael" by his parents and always so known, though his father's

name was Buonarroti—used to spend a great deal of time with these stone cutters and the longing grew in him to be himself a cutter of stone, in a sense of art, that is a sculptor. The father thought this would be a disgrace and kept him all he could from associating with the boys who were studying drawing and painting in studios. Finally, however, Michael Angelo was allowed to enter the studio of the great painter, Ghirlandajo.

Lorenzo dei Medici was the great man of Florence and the wealthy patron of artists. He asked Ghirlandajo to send him some boys from his school to work in his gardens. Michael was one of these and began by cutting marbles for Lorenzo's great library, which is one of the sights of Florence to this day. One day he begged a piece of cast-off marble and cut the face of a faun in it. Lorenzo came along and gave a bit of advice which Michael Angelo accepted and followed so cleverly by a single stroke that Lorenzo decided to put him forward in his art. He took him into his house and made him as his son. Michael's first famous work was the statue of the young David, carved out of a defective marble. No one but he could have posed the figure so as to avoid the defective vein and yet have something beautiful. The David still stands in the Florence gallery, an awkward boy with great hands and feet and the sling over his shoulder, with keen gaze set presumably toward Goliath. He is a splendid type of the vigor and courage of youth when high purpose animates him. The young Michael became the greatest sculptor of the modern world.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What small animal?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Presidential proverbs: 1. Lincoln. 2. Hayes. 3. Grant. 4. Adams. 5. Arthur. 6. Monroe. 7. Tyler. 8. Taylor. 9. Pierce.

WORSHIP IN SPIRIT

In an article entitled the "Hereditary of Genius" in the Atlantic William Austin Smith makes bold to explain why many of the most advanced persons of a generation have been unable to reconcile themselves to its established forms of worship. He avers that this is not as many have supposed because genius held itself intellectually superior to the need of religion and worship, but that the crystallization of faith in creeds and forms was too small for it and too little fruitful. A scene is given where Carlyle rushes hastily out of his door to avoid a ministerial call, but when the rector accepts his invitation to walk a piece the talk takes the dreaded turn and, as reported by Henry James, Carlyle says, "The main want of the world as I gather just now, and of this parish especially, is to discover some one who really knows God otherwise than by hearsay and can tell us what divine work is actually to be done here and now in London streets."

This seems to epitomize the dissatisfactions of many of the thoughtful men and women of each period, who apprehend more deeply than the throng—though of late this intelligent grasp of facts is widespread—the plain evidence that the promises held out by the churches and contained in the Bible itself have not been fulfilled in the experience of the great masses of the people, however the few may have been nourished.

The practicality of Christian Science is its first appeal. It tells man plain and clear what is the thing to be done in the London streets, and shows how the very same thing which met the human needs along the ways in Galilee is the one and only panacea for human need today. The debased and sin-sick, the suffering and the physically or mentally incapacitated are being made whole; those struggling with poverty or ignorance, crushed under the cruel weight of the superimposed burdens of material civilizations, are being restored to the place in their Father's house where they are heirs of all things. In thousands of lives these things are coming true today, and still many will not believe. Jesus said, "Neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." But they who come and hear know that already "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ."

Another significant point is made by the writer in the Atlantic. He says that Bernard Shaw would like to go to church if the services would stop and give him an opportunity to worship. When Mrs. Eddy ordained the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as preachers in the churches of her denomination one object was to permit exactly this purely contemplative attitude on the part of the hearers which silent worship indicates. The vast majority have during the week studied the lesson sermon which is read from the desk and have come into familiarity with it. Thus it does not demand the intellectual effort to follow that the ordinary sermon asks, but permits the

more spiritual perceptive process which is the essence of worship. Those who hear discern Christ, sit at his feet in worship of the one Father. This is the true secret of Christian healing and regeneration. The period of silent prayer gives the sense of individual seeking of God's presence which the dramatist quoted here desires.

The great congregations of Christian Science utter the Lord's prayer together with an unison like the measured and cadenced song of a mighty host heard afar, and those who pause to hear it know that it is indeed the foretelling of the hour when all round the earth the voice of thanksgiving for joy fulfilled shall be heard, and sorrow, sin and hate be forever still.

The splendid congregational singing in the Christian Science churches is another evidence of the unity of the worship and that it is indeed worship. There is no elaborately trained choir to do most of the singing. In the Christian Science churches the hymns are fully as important to the congregation as the one song of the solo singer. The hymns are chosen with the most careful heed to their bearing on the lesson-sermon and in this way as well as in the responsive reading and the prayer the people take part in the wholeness of the service. The solo singer indicates the individuality of worship as the silent prayer of the people does, for though this prayer is offered for the whole congregation it is a recognition of the need of each individual to do his part, and to have his own clear review of Truth. The work of the readers furwards the harvest of the hour. They bring to the familiar passages the result of their study and the listeners contemplating the fact of God's ever-presence so declared gain a clearer consciousness thereof.

Christian Scientists know from the fruits of Science and Health in their own lives that it has, like the Bible, the stamp of that spiritual inspiration which mere human opinion never reaches. It statements of their text-book have not only so often proven the presence of God in them but have so illumined His Word in the Scriptures that they know they receive the unadorned Truth in this way; whereas under the earlier regime when sermons were preached there was always the intermixture of the merely human sense. It is one of the wonders of the development of this church that men and women of the highest order of ability, holding the places of ministers to this denomination gave up their cherished task as of preaching in the same humility with which the least learned surrendered the burden. It has been maintained that this prompt acquiescence with each new purpose of the Leader means some slavish subservience; but the wide range of society and of previous experience in the followers of this movement as well as the wide geographical distribution must convince the thoughtful observer that something more than mere personal devotion has influenced

He Is Thy Life

Thy life in me be shown;
Lord, I would henceforth seek
To think and speak
Thy thoughts, thy words alone
No more my own.

Thy thoughts, thy words alone,
Continuously impart
Unto my heart;
Fresh springs that never cease,
But still increase.

The blest reality
Of resurrection power,
Thy churches' downer,
Life more abundantly,
Lord, give to me!
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

judges, physicians, doctors of divinity, scholars, men of the world, as well as the masses in the ordinary walks of life to this following. Mrs. Eddy's students have evidence wholly satisfactory to themselves that her book was written under the compulsion of the divine Mind, and that her Leadership depends on her following of Christ. The proof of the table she spreads is in the satisfaction of the human hunger. Jesus said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Alcott and the Children

The picture of Count Tolstoi setting aside his widely sought writing for the world to teach Gospel lessons to little children reminds one of our own Bronson Alcott, whose book of conversations with children on the Gospels is full of significance. While it is probable that these children would not have given such wise answers to another teacher, yet it is clear to see in following the book that they often discerned truths which were hid to the questioner. It was as if the high thought of the questioner turning their gaze toward heavenly things set their attention on what was too far for the elder eyes to reach. A few of the answers are given here. The questions in most cases are easily supplied by the reader:

William B.—I think all his (Jesus') power flowed out of his love.

Mr. Alcott—Could you work miracles if you were perfect?

George K.—If I were perfect I could. It is the Spirit that makes bodies, and if my spirit were perfect it would know all that Spirit could do and how to do it.

George K.—If I tried as hard as I could and tried all the time I could be perfect. I know it is very hard to be perfect—to love all the time and never be angry and never do wrong; but we can—we ought to be perfect and so we can be.

It was because Jesus was perfect he could work miracles.

Edward B.—I think our ideas of God and divine things are faint remembrances of our angelic life.

Charles—A prophet first has a little love and that gives the impulse to more and so on until he becomes so full of love he knows everything.

Wordsworth

Every one has been influenced by Wordsworth, and it is hard to tell precisely how. A certain innocence, a rugged austerity of joy, a sight of the stars, "the silence that is in the lonely hills," something of the cold thrill of dawn, clinging to his work and give it a particular address to what is best in us. These best teachers climb beyond teaching to the plane of art; it is themselves, and what is best in themselves, that they communicate.—Stevenson.

The President and the Texas Children

The speech which President Taft made to the school children at Terrell, Tex., is said by the Chicago Record-Herald to have been the best of his long journey. It was a little classic. One has said of Wordsworth that those who praised him have recorded their own praise in being given such a happiness of style and thought, and so the President seems to have reflected in his speech the simplicity and candor which he saw in the faces before him. He reminds them that after four years are ended he will have no more claim to their respect than any other citizen has, but now they must respect him as the representative of their own great government. The reviewer finds in the following words a seed wisely sown in the fallow field of childish hearts:

"You here live on agriculture. I sincerely hope that you are not growing up with the idea that it is your business to go into the towns and cities. The future of the American boy in my judgment is largely involved in his pursuing the profession of the farmer. When you look forward just consider that you are going to follow along the course of our fathers and that you are going to make this country or some other country blossom as the rose. The tendency toward the city is not one that we ought to encourage. I hope that the development of the comforts of country life is such that we may look forward now to a lessening of the movement toward large cities. The place for us to accomplish things is in the country. The cities will take care of themselves."

Names Interchanged

A southern newspaper confuses the name of the president of Harvard University with that of his brother, the distinguished astronomer. The mistake is not nearly so serious as the one made by the Englishman, according to a story which the late John Fiske liked to tell. "What a giant intellect that Webster of yours had!" said the Englishman to an American friend. "To think of so great a leader and statesman writing that dictionary!"—Buffalo Commercial.

Ill Timed

"You say my remarks were ill-timed," said the natural born orator. "Yes," replied the colleague. "They lasted over an hour when they shouldn't have occupied 10 minutes."—San Francisco Examiner.

To always be sitting for your portrait is a poor trait of character.—Exchange.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 14, 1910.

Aquarium Proposed for Boston

Those who attended any of the world's fairs held at Chicago, Buffalo or St. Louis must have observed the throngs of visitors around the illuminated aquarium tanks and the evident interest in watching the finny occupants, from the dull pickerel to the brightly-colored specimens that make their homes in the tropic seas. There was fascination and delight in beholding the slow and graceful movements of the fish or the ease and rapidity with which they could dart from place to place. Now that Boston is talking of having an aquarium, the idea will doubtless prove a popular one. New York's aquarium has an immense attendance, and affords not only entertainment but instruction. The Zoological Society in that city has started a campaign to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 for the Zoological Park and Aquarium. Boston should no longer lag behind.

This city is the center of a fishing industry that handles \$10,000,000 worth of fish annually. Thousands are concerned in its success. It is argued that cooperation of the proposed aquarium and the fisheries of Boston would be especially desirable and practical. A movement for the establishment of a permanent exhibit of living fish at Marine park, South Boston, is being supported by the New England Fish Exchange, which recommends that money be taken in part from the Parkman fund for that purpose. It is pointed out that a fisheries museum might be made part of the new plant, containing exhibits of apparatus used in fishing, models of vessels, appliances employed in canning and curing, and photographs. The value to commercial houses would make it worth while for them to assist in establishing a permanent exhibition. A third attraction possible is the placing of a government fish hatchery and fish culture station at City Point. Thus complete information as to how sea foods are secured and prepared would be presented, and educational and commercial demands would be met. The Japanese provide schools of fishery. Splendid aquariums are maintained in numerous foreign cities, to the great advantage of their inhabitants. The reasons are many and good why Boston should have an up-to-date institution of this kind.

It will hardly be disputed that the personal interest of President Taft in the maintenance of good order and harmony in the Republican party is greater than that of any other man. He is at once the highest representative and the virtual leader of the organization. He enjoys the greatest distinction it can confer and at the same time he is charged with the greatest responsibility it can place upon one of its members. The support and loyalty of a united party is essential to the success of his administration, as the future of the party is very largely dependent upon that success. Concerned as deeply as he is, therefore, it is but natural and reasonable that he should claim and assert the right to be heard in the management and regulation of the affairs of his party. If matters are taking such shape as to threaten the solidarity of the organization, to impair its influence and usefulness, and to bring about a condition that must result in making wreckage of his policies, it is manifestly within his province to interfere and to call a halt.

This, it is understood, is what Mr. Taft intends to do. He is going to insist, we are informed, that the differences now existing between certain elements of the party, so far, at least, as they tend to break down discipline and to cause dissension and division in the organization, shall be adjusted. Whatever surrender of personal predilections or prejudices this course demands must be made, and it is stated that he will not on his own part permit any consideration of regard for any of those around him to stand in the way of the restoration of harmony.

Such a step will raise the President's course above the level of mere expediency, and will be recognized and appreciated by a discerning people as not only wise but patriotic. The public interests should come first, and if the President shall stand out for them, as it is promised on his behalf he will do, a united party will soon be found rallying around him.

Since they are putting \$15,000,000 in the budget as insurance for the unemployed, Great Britain's "Liberal" party appears to be deserving of the name.

Mexico's Centennial Celebration

The elaborate preparations now being made by the people of Mexico for the celebration, next September, of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the sentiment that made their country a republic will serve to call the attention of the people of the United States to the fact that ours is by no means the only worthy example of a successful experiment in democratic form of government on the western side of the Atlantic. It is apparent to all students of history and to close observers of conditions as they exist today that only for the fact that the star of "Columbia, the gent of the ocean," shines so brilliantly in the galaxy of nations, there are a number of other American republics which, if removed from the very trying contrast with this country's splendid achievements, would stand forth as luminaries of no mean magnitude to challenge the admiration of the world. Among the first of these is Mexico.

In a casual glance at the nations of the earth it becomes apparent that the general governmental scheme of those of the old world differs radically from the general form employed by those of the new world. In the whole of the old world—Europe, Asia and Africa—there are but two countries of special note that are republics, France and Switzerland. In the whole of the new world—North, Central and South America—there are but two countries of special note that are not republics, Canada and Guiana, both of which are overseas colonial possessions of European motherlands. Barring the section of coast where Canada borders the Pacific, and a like distance where Guiana meets the Atlantic, a traveler could start from Point Barrow, that projects from the northernmost coast of Alaska into

the icebound Arctic, journey down the western coast of the continent to Cape Horn and north again to Eastport, Me., without stepping from republican soil. Within the borders of the western continent there dwells no king, khedive, emperor, czar, shah, mikado or sultan. Whether or not this state of affairs is to the advantage or disadvantage of the new world it is not the purpose of these lines to discuss. Much depends on the point of view. All history says there have been good and bad kings and emperors, good and bad republics. It also makes clear the truth that in these later days the reign of a bad king is likely to be brief.

No matter what the professed form of government, the people rule. It is certain that the people of the United States would not care to have their good neighbor on the north, Canada, trade her constitutional monarchical form of government for that of any one of a number of the republican forms of government as they are worked out in countries lying to the southward. England's thousand years of achievement contains enough that is grand and good to make her people proud of her history and her institutions and to cause them to put their whole hearts into their exclamatory prayer: "God save the king!" Other old world peoples hold their lands and leaders in like regard.

But the fact remains that the new world is on the whole a continent of republics, and as such it ought to be a source of gratification for the people of its chief republic to observe that its neighbor Mexico, of the same general form of government, in name at least, has attained the centennial of its birth. In this fraternal republican spirit, to the extent that it obtains in both countries, the people of the United States will congratulate the people of Mexico and wish them other hundreds of years of progress and prosperity, and a still firmer position "in the parliament of men, the federation of the world."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S appointment of Henry S. Graves as forester of the United States is a compliment to Mr. Pinchot, the deposed chief, for Mr. Graves was a protégé of Mr. Pinchot and was for two years assistant chief under him in the old division of forestry. For nearly a decade Mr. Graves has been director of the Yale Forest School, which was established largely through Mr. Pinchot's efforts. Albert F. Potter of Arizona, at present acting forester, who has been appointed as associate forester, is also known as a Pinchot man. Both appointees are in sympathy with his administration of the forestry service, and they will doubtless carry out so far as possible the policy he had adopted.

Few have questioned the wisdom of Mr. Pinchot's plans for the preservation of our forests. Fewer still have denied that immense benefits would follow such work. And the great majority will hail with satisfaction the choice of two men who will pursue a course along the lines Mr. Pinchot has laid down. The promptness of the President's action in filling the vacancy created by Mr. Pinchot's retirement is also to be commended, for it is important that there should be no halt or delay in matters under the direction of the bureau. Of the professional fitness of Mr. Graves for the position of head forester there is no room for doubt. After a course of graduate study of forestry at Harvard, he joined Mr. Pinchot in work on the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore. He then went abroad for technical training in European professional schools of forestry, principally at Munich, under an eminent old world forester, Sir Dietrich Brandis. Later Mr. Graves was associated with Mr. Pinchot in forestry work in New York and in the national service. Mr. Potter has been connected with the forestry department for eight or nine years. It is understood that he is well acquainted with western conditions and thoroughly informed with regard to all the policies and practices of the forest service.

Evidently there is no reason in the change of personnel to expect anything other than a perpetuation of the department's previous high standard of efficiency.

THE chief of police of a western town, who, on visiting New York refused to trust the banks and hid his money between the mattresses of his bed, would now be sadly lamenting his lack of faith, no doubt, had not the chambermaid who found his bills amounting to \$50,000 been more honest than he believed the bankers were.

Making History Study Attractive

It is safe to say that the historical incidents and events that are most deeply and permanently impressed upon the mind of the average person are those that are associated in some way with some story, poem or picture that appealed to his imagination in youth. There are people, and they are a most necessary element in society, who possess the faculty of taking in the driest details of historical narrative; but these people are exceptions to an almost universal rule, especially among youthful students. In the lives of many of us the time comes when we can extract real comfort from historical works that were repellent to us in our school days, but this fact only serves to convince us that a mistake was made in the method of teaching us history.

One of the most serious of the regrettable results of the method of such teaching that have obtained for many years is the tendency of children and young people, and frequently of older people, to seek historical knowledge in books that are attractive but unreliable. The consequence of this is that the minds of no small percentage of the people are filled with ideas of ancient and modern history that are a sad mixture of fact and fable. Now, there is no substantial reason why true history should not be entertainingly, attractively and instructively presented. There is to be a meeting of historians and economists in New York this week for the very purpose of considering this matter and agreeing upon a plan which, if carried out, will prove a corrective to an educational shortcoming of long standing. So far as tentatively approved at present, the idea includes the introduction into historical study of models, placards in colors, charts, illustrated maps, portraits and pictures, so that the mind of the student may be impressed with the facts through the medium of interesting and pleasing objects.

Already the new method has been tried abroad, especially in Germany and France, and the results are said to be satisfactory. Its introduction in this country will be observed with interest, not only among educators but among all those who are interested in the general advancement of public intelligence.

Mr. Graves of Yale New Forester

Education Interest Foremost

THE larger use of the franchise by women in the recent Boston election and the formation of the School Voters League, a new women's organization in this city to study public school problems, constitute only one phase of increased activity in regard to educational matters. The league hopes to bring the results of its investigations of the public schools to the attention of the public and to assist in electing suitable persons to the school board. The league also aims to federate the parents' associations. Parents, as a rule, are too apathetic in matters pertaining to the schools. Should they perceive that results are unsatisfactory, they are not in most cases well enough informed as to the methods in vogue in the schools to take proper steps for reform. Greater publicity should prevail on all existing conditions.

Charles Zueblin has truly said that Boston's school system lacks most the conscientious cooperation of the citizens and the intelligent initiative of the teachers. The latter is of extreme importance. No one comes in closer touch with the pupils than the teachers and none should be able to see more clearly than they where lie the faults of the system in use and how they can be remedied. It is alleged that teachers are not infrequently in dread of "the powers that be" and do not therefore give expression to ideas that might be highly beneficial, preferring to insure non-disturbance in their positions by going along in the old routine. They should be encouraged to offer their opinions, even if the opinions do not prove worthy of adoption in all cases.

Much progress has been made by the Boston school board under the leadership of David A. Ellis. "Our plan," he says, "has been to eliminate fads rather than to encourage them. We found the curriculum of the schools unwieldy and overgrown with unnecessary studies, which we set to work rigidly to weed out. Formerly it required nine years for a pupil to complete the course from the first grades until he entered high school. At present he gets in eight years what was taught before in nine years, and even more." Boston needs a million or two of dollars to bring its schoolhouses up to the proper standard, and the preparation of a bill for presentation to the Legislature to secure this amount was one of the objects of a special meeting of the school board within the past few days.

The conference of leading educators of this state, officials of the state's public school system and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just held, should show good results. It will make clearer to all the fact that educational institutions must bring their courses of study into more vital relations with commercial activities. In short, the pupil must be educated in such a way that he will be assisted to earn a living. This is one of the demands of the times and of modern conditions.

At any rate, President Taft, by his frequent messages to Congress, is giving that body and the public plenty to think and to talk about. It is already evident that whether he wishes to be there or not, the President, for some time to come, is pretty sure to be kept in the political spotlight with a number of secondary luminaries lighting up the administrative stage. Even the Congressional Record gives promise of being an interesting publication for the next few months. Now is the time to subscribe.

More on the Cost of Living

SPEAKING of the "relentless increase of the cost of living" as the most portentous cloud discernible upon the political horizon at the present time, President W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines, at a dinner of the New England Club in this city on Wednesday night, summarized the causes to which this state of things is ascribed by various thinkers and theorists—the increase in the gold output among them—and finally charged it to our failure to increase the product of the farms. This is where James J. Hill and many other students of the situation have placed the responsibility, and, no matter how many contributing causes there may be, or what their nature, this is where it is going to stick. As Mr. Brown sees it, and he is not alone in regarding the prospect from this viewpoint, the production of our farms per acre must be increased by more intelligent methods of cultivation, or we must face the day when we shall not produce food enough for our own use.

In its inquiry into the cause of the increasing cost of living, Congress will be asked to consider, among other things, the fact that there has been almost uniform growth in every department of human activity in this country during the last twenty years, with the single exception of agriculture. The figures relating to bumper crops have blinded us to the fact that the production of foodstuffs has not kept pace with the growth of the population destined to consume them.

Results of investigations abroad have shown that the price of bread has risen steadily all through Europe in the last ten years, the increase amounting to 28 per cent. From an English board of trade report it appears that the English workman receives a decidedly higher wage and that his money goes 18 per cent farther in buying food than similar values in France or Germany. The British and German housewives each spend about 16 per cent of the food allowance on bread and flour; the French a little more than 18 per cent. On meat and fish the percentage runs at about 30 in England and France and 32 in Germany.

The price paid by consumers begins in the cost of production, and right here an attempt is made by some to place a large share of the responsibility for high prices upon the shoulders of the farmer. To the cost of production must of course be added the profits of the producer, the cost of distribution plus the profits of transporters and of the various distributors, and finally the profits of the retailer from whom the consumer obtains his commodities. The charge is made that the farmer is indifferent to the cost of his product.

The fault lies not in the profit he makes, but in his general disregard of expense of producing, which puts a heavy burden upon the consumer. Not only is more farming necessary to enable us to supply the home market at reasonable rates, but better farming as well, and there is much in the proposition that an army of trained agriculturists be sent out by the government to teach the people how to till the soil that it may bring forth fruit in abundance and without waste.

AT THE rate cotton has been dropping in price the last few days, it may soon be down once more to where people of ordinary means can presume to buy garments made of that once popular material.